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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

A CHRISTMAS MINT

"This happy day, whose risen sun
Shall set not through eternity,
The holy day when Christ, the Lord,
Took on Him our humanity."
—Phœbe Carey.

"With gentle deeds, and kindly thought
And loving words withal,
Welcome the merry Christmas in,
And hear a brother's call."
—F. Lawrence.

"The bellries of all Christendom
Now roll along
The unbroken song
Of peace on earth, good-will to men."
—Longfellow.

"That poor will many a care forget,
The debtor think not of his debts,
But as they each enjoy their cheer,
Wish it were Christmas all the year."
—Thomas Miller.

"But the star that shines in Bethlehem
Shines still, and shall not cease,
And we listen still to the tidings
Of glory and of Peace"
—Adelaide A. Proctor.

"Some say, that ever 'gainst that season
comes
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The time of clawning singeth all night long,
So hallowed and so gracious is the time."
—Shakespeare.

"Ring happy morn! rise, holy morn!
Drive forth the cheerful day from night.
O Christ, touch the East, and light
The light that shone when Hope was born."
—Tennyson.

"Is the holy Christmas birth,
Make, good friends, our carol still—
Be peace on earth, be peace on earth,
To men of gentle will."
—Thackeray.

"At Christmas be merry and thankful withal,
And feast thy poor neighbors, the great with the small."
—Thomas Tusser.

"The night that first no name had worn,
To it a happy name is given;
For in that stable lay, new-born,
The peaceful Prince of earth and heaven."
—Alfred Dommett.

"There's a song in the air, there's a star in the sky,
There's a mother's deep prayer, and a baby's low cry,
And the star rains its fire while the beautiful sing,
For the manger of Bethlehem cradles a King!"
—J. G. Holland.

"Sound over all waters, reach out from all lands,
The chorus of voices, the clasping of hands;
Sing the heavens that were sung by the stars of the morning,
Sing again the angels when Jesus was born!"
—Whittier.

THEY DIDN'T FIT.

A CHRISTMAS EPISODE.



CHRISTMAS EVE, near midnight, had arrived. The main postoffice in one of our large cities, always the scene of great activity, was now the scene of the greatest. The clerks had thrown off their coats and were fairly flying about, perspiring, grumbling and swearing. "Here are two parcels," called one of them to another, "that have come undone. Why aren't people more careful? There, by Jove, they've burst outright, and all the contents are on the floor." "Scoop 'em up and stuff 'em in again," said his comrade, and tossing him a ball of strong twine, "Tie 'em up good and strong with some of this. Thank heaven! they're the last of the Christmas lot."

It was 9 o'clock on Christmas morning. Mr. Arthur Proctor had just seated himself at the breakfast table (the rest of the family were at their country house) when the maid servant entered the room. "A Christmas parcel for you, sir," she said, "and it looks as though it had been very roughly handled."

"Lay it on the lounge, Mary," replied the young man, and then went on leisurely drinking his coffee. He was a tall, broad shouldered, good looking fellow, with dark hair and eyes, and complexion to match. At last, the coffee pot being emptied and the toast and omelet plates cleared, he leaned back in his chair, stretched out his hand for the parcel, drew it towards him, read his address in bold, black letters on the brown paper wrapper, cut the fastenings and opened it. A look of ludicrous surprise spread over his face as he took out from their respective dainty recesses a diminutive blue silk cap of the shape worn by very young girls, and a pair of feminine slippers---No. 2---made of blue velvet and gold kid, and handsomely embroidered with seed pearls. "Here's a lark!" he said, twirling the cap on his fist. "Someone has blundered, that's sure. I wonder if there's any clue to the sender?" Then he proceeded to hold the slippers up and shake them, and from one of them fell a note, without envelope, which he seized and hastily opened. "A woman's writing, and no date nor address, of course. Let's see what it says.

"Dear Pettikins---A merry Christmas! I send you a silk nightcap to fit you snugly over your pretty ears, and keep your curls in the last shape devised by fashion. How cunning you will look in it. I also send you a pair of slippers, which I hope are not too large for your wee footseys-tootseys. May you find both little gifts very 'comfy,' as our English cousins say. Your loving
"AUNT TAM."

Mr. Proctor, thoughtfully murmuring "Dear Pettikins," placed the cap on the very top of his head, kicked off his right slipper, balanced one of the blue and gold and seed pearled ones on the tips of his toes, and with an emphatic shake of the head declared: "They don't fit, Aunt Tam, and they're not a bit 'comfy,'" adding with a comical grimace, "and what in the world am I to do with them?"

At the very moment Mr. Arthur Proctor was trying on the blue silk nightcap and the pearl-embroidered slipper, Miss Antoinette Mayfield was gazing with wide-opened, astonished, violet-blue eyes at the contents of a much-battered pasteboard box that had just been delivered to her. They consisted of a package of cigars, a pair of men's driving gloves and an exquisitely cut-glass jar of mustache pomade. "Good gracious! who could have sent these things to me?" she



"'HERE'S A LARK,' HE SAID."

asked herself. "Ah! here's a note between the gloves," and taking it from the unsealed unaddressed envelope she read it aloud:

"Burleighea Co., Walnut Ave.—City.
"December 24, 18—.

"Dear Old Chum—A merry Christmas to you. Knowing your extreme fondness for a good cigar, I send you a few of a brand that I think can't be beat. The gloves are like those of mine which you admired the other day—hope they won't be too small—had to guess your size; and the pomade is from the lot I brought from Paree, and will keep your mustache in splendid order.
"CHARLES BURLEIGH."

"It's lucky you wrote on your business paper, Mr. Charles Burleigh," giggled Miss Mayfield as she lost her small right hand in one of the driving gloves and glanced with a merry twinkle in her eyes, at the cigars and pomade, "for now your presents will be likely to find their proper owner, and no doubt he will welcome them, though they do come a day or two after the ball, I should say, the Christmas festivity, is over."

It was noon, the day after Christmas, when Charles Burleigh sauntered into Arthur Proctor's own particular den, and, sinking into an easy chair directly opposite to that occupied by his friend, took a note from his pocket, and, without any preliminary remarks, read it in slow, measured tones, as follows:

"Mr. Charles Burleigh:

"Dear Sir—A Christmas box intended by you for an 'Old Chum' has, through some mismanagement at the postoffice, fallen into my hands. Will you please send for it as soon as possible, and oblige, yours very truly,
"ANTOINETTE MAYFIELD.

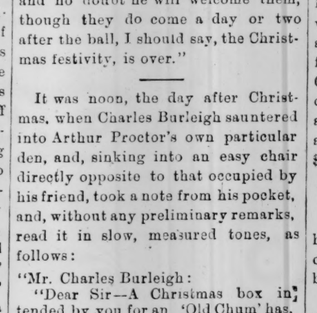
"120 — street, City, December 26, 18—."

The "Old Chum" sprang from his chair. "Well," he exclaimed, "if Miss Antoinette Mayfield has an Aunt Tam, this is a veritable miniature 'Comedy of Errors,' for I received her Christmas gifts early yesterday morning.

"She has, and I know her—the aunt—well," replied Mr. Burleigh. "'Tam' stands for Tamasin, and not for tamarinds, as one might suppose, and the whole name is Mrs. Tamasin Mayfield. She's the dearest old lady in the world, and will only be too happy to help me untangle this snarl. I'll call on her at once, and she'll go with me to Miss Mayfield's—who, by the way, Arthur, is one of the loveliest blondes I ever saw —."

"Take me along, too, Charlie," quickly interrupted Arthur, and Charlie did.

A few months later. Item from



"GOOD GRACIOUS! WHO COULD HAVE SENT THE THINGS TO ME."

society news column of Evening Star: "It is rumored that the engagement of Miss Antionette Mayfield to Mr. Arthur Proctor will soon be announced."—Detroit Free Press.

YULETIDE TRIMMINGS.

Some Information About a Curious New York Industry.

A curious industry is that of supplying Yuletide trimmings. About 125 carloads of Christmas trees come to this market every holiday season. Each carload consists of from 600 to 700 bunches, each containing from two to six trees, according to the size of the latter. Trees ranging from eighteen to twenty-five feet in height, for churches, etc, come singly, and each counts as a bunch. As closely as can be estimated the number of Christmas trees of all sizes, already received and to be received here this season, is between 250,000 and 300,000. About two-thirds of the entire supply comes from Maine, and most of the rest from the Catskill and Adirondack Mountains. The trees are not all used here. Within the last two or three days shipments have been made hence to Charleston, S. C.; Galveston, Texas, and even to South America.

The kind of trees now most in favor for Yuletide use is the balsam fir. The Norway spruce was formerly the favorite Christmas tree, but it is now out of fashion and virtually also out of the market. Trees are sold at an average price of about seventy-five cents a bunch, the price varying according to the number of trees in the bunch. For churches, etc., trees range in price, at wholesale, from $5 to $20 apiece. In obtaining large supplies of Christmas trees gangs of expert woodmen are sent to mountain and forest, in time to select, chop and forward the trees so that they will begin to arrive in the market not later than December 10. The receipts cease about three days before Christmas. Considerable capital is invested in the business every autumn, and it is a hazardous enterprise, no less than $300 having been lost on a single carload of trees.

Christmas greens are of several varieties. The common evergreen, or standing pine, of which ordinary wreaths and festoons are made, comes mainly from Vermont and Massachusetts. When it is received it is in loose or separate sprigs, put up in large, coarse bags, each containing about forty pounds. In this form the price ranges from $5 to $8 for 100 pounds, according to the quality of the greens. Much of the standing pine is made into what is technically known as "roping," by binding the sprigs together with twine in lengths of from fifty to 100 yards each, for use in festooning. In this form the average price is about $8 for 100 yards, wholesale.

The red-berried holly, which "shone on the old oak wall," comes mainly from Delaware and New Jersey, little of it growing in this State. It is received in separate sprays, in barrels and large cases. The wholesale price is from $1.50 to $2.50 a barrel, and from $4 to $6 a case. Handsome wreaths of holly are put up in packages of one dozen each and sold for from forty to sixty cents a dozen. Crosses, stars, hearts, triangles and other fancy devices of holly, evergreen and other kinds of Christmas greens, are sold for from seventy-five cents to $1.50 a hundred.

A Few Christmas Don'ts.

Don't ever select a gift at random, however slight. In purchasing each one, give careful thought, as to suitability for the one it is intended.

Don't purchase a duplicate of what the receiver may have. Many times a little thought will prevent this. Don't forget the person's taste for whom the gift is intended. It may differ from yours, so select it with an eye for them, rather than yourself.

Don't give a watch case to one who you know has no watch, as it will be merely an annoyance.

Don't give celluloid boxes, etc., to one who despises flimsy things, and calls them "tawdry," but send them rather to the maiden who calls them "dainty."

Don't send the sweetest girl you know of an expensive box of flowers, that will wither and fade in a few days, but rather buy her a beautiful palm, a dainty fern, or a stately rubber plant. With care, they will grow more and more lovely, and keep your memory green. Who knows what happy day dreams that sweetest girl may weave while tending the plants, your love thoughts for her?

Don't send a box away to distant friends without a note, however short, expressing the love and good will you feel to them; you don't know how much more valuable it will make the gift seen.

Don't expect to have a happy Christmas while cherishing hate, jealousy or discord in your heart. Turn them out for they are evil guests. Remember it is Christ's birthday; peace on earth, good will to men.—Charles S. Fisk.

A great many people will remind themselves that Christmas comes but once a year---whether with feelings of joy or with feelings of relief need not be said.—Providence Journal.

A green shopping period makes a fat bank account—for the storekeeper.—Philladelphia Press.

A visit from Santa Claus, like one from a poor relation, is an expensive affair.

IN SUNNY FRANCE.

Many of the Popular Christmas Games Originated There.

Saint Nicholas holds a prominent position in France as the dispenser of gifts, though in many places it is the Christ child who distributes them. The Christ child frequently appears to children as Santa Claus does to us. He is usually assisted by a company of angels. In Alsace he is represented by a maiden in white, with a silver belt in one hand and basket of sweetmeats in the other.

Many of the popular Christmas games have originated in France. All of the games in which kissing is prominent are indulged in, and they are not always limited to the children. The telling of fortunes during the Christmas season is also a favorite pastime, the girls usually being the applicants for the unfolding of the future.

In France, as through all of Europe, Christmas retains only a resemblance of its former greatness. Once the ruler of the festival was known as the "King of Ribalds," who was created by Philip Augustus, who, on his return from the Crusades, organized the merry band that had followed him to administer to the amusement of his court.

The Christmas pantomime was brought to perfection in Italy, and has from there spread to all Nations, enduring in strength and promising to continue so long as mortals delight in dramatic representations. The Italian harlequin is traditionally said to have been a very wicked knight, who was saved from perdition on account of his valiant fight against the infidels, but he was condemned after death to make nightly appearances on earth.

Elephants and tigers are not usually associated in our minds with Christmas, excepting those that come in the Noah's arks, but in India the live beasts themselves are seen in Christmas processions. The natives of India are fond of holidays, of feasting and games, and they readily join with the stranger in celebrations that offer such opportunities. They often clean and adorn their sacred bulls and cows for the occasion.

It is more than likely that many of our Christmas customers were born in Greece, more particularly the decorations, lights and games. Here ghosts and hobgoblins are rampant between Christmas Day and Epiphany, and children are often frightened into unwilling obedience by the tales. As the pious Greek fasts for a month before Christmas the feast of that day is very welcome to him, though it consists principally of maccaroni and strong cheese.

On the island of Chios there is in use a strange sort of a Christmas tree, which is sometimes simply a pole adorned with fruits and flowers, carried by a tenant farmer to his landlord as a present that typifies the good will and wishes for an abundant harvest.

In many parts of Russia, particularly in provinces remote from the populous centers, Christmas is celebrated more as it was when first introduced. Families, friends, and often small neighborhoods, gather at one house for celebrations. The mistress of that house at once becomes the supreme manager of all the services and festivities, even to selecting the young men who shall be the especial escort of a certain young lady. These "elections," as they are called, coming in the season for betrothals, and associated as they are with the mystic influence of the mistletoe, often lead to festivals where the olive branch joins the holy and orange blossom.

CHRISTMAS COMICS.

Unhappily the man who spells it "Xmas" is doing it again this year.—Boston Globe.

There is some consolation in knowing that the finest silk stocking won't hold any more than the old woolen one.

After all, the December bride is the best Christmas present the December bridegroom can ask for.—Baltimore American.

The foolish virgin is she who puts off buying her Christmas thingamajigs until Saturday night before Christmas.—Buffalo Courier.

Tailor Sniply---"Mr. Slowpay, I wish you could make it convenient to settle your account. It now fills a whole page in my ledger." Slowpay---"Sniply, that is as it should be. This is the first of the year. Turn over a new leaf."---Life.

They Keep Christmas.

Miss Bostonbred---"Do they do much in the way of observing Christmas out there in the West, Miss Montana?"

Miss Montana---"Keep Christmas? Well, I guess you'd think so if you were to come out about Christmas time! Last Christmas we fairly painted the town red where I live. There were shooting matches going on from morning until night, and in the evening the boys lynched old Bud Hawkins, and there were holiday pranks like that going on for three or four days. I guess we do keep Christmas!"---Life.

HAPPY NEWSBOYS.

BRADFORD'S WOOLEN BOOM INCREASES SALES OF THEIR PAPERS.

Increase of $6,000,000 in Shipments of Worsted Coatings—British Labor Busy While Americans Are Idle—Demand for Rags and Shoddy, But Not American Wool.

BRADFORD, November 30, 1895. Hush! Silence! What is that I hear? Not the street urchin, carrying under his arm his usual bundle of evening papers and shouting in everyone's ears the final result of the morning or afternoon races; but with a changed chorus he rings forth most sonorously, "Bradford Trade With America! Heavy Business Maintained."

What better cry could the newsboy have in his eagerness to sell his bundle of news? None whatever, for nothing touches the "quick" of Bradford's heart sooner than to know what is her position in regard to her American trade. If prosperous she will respond with a smiling face; if the reverse then you may expect a frown and a scowl. Having glanced through the American Consul's latest production, it was soon evident that we were sailing still in deep waters. However, let us take soundings and see how matters stand.

"Can I yet report any decline?" you ask solemnly. None whatever; for October returns step forth and claim a third position. The occasions referred to were July and August, when the totals were £534,301 and £606,880 respectively, while October returns show a no mean total of £517,279. But the reason of the total exports of July and August being so much in excess of those for the past month is to be found in the fact that immense quantities of raw material were sent out in those months, and, on this, of course, the labor employed is infinitesimal as compared with manufactured products.

This to a true hearted Yankee, with a feeling of concern for his own domestic factories, cannot be lightly passed over; for in manufactured fabrics October jumps into the second place and not the third. Really it is in this department where all the weight of argument comes in, for if one could see as large an increase in the exportation of raw materials, it would speak volumes for your domestic makers; but the result being the opposite—made up fabrics—instead of raw materials, it must tell powerfully against domestic mills. I say again, that while the principal manufactured exports are below August, yet they are considerably above July figures.

Look for a moment at worsted coatings, stuff goods and woolen goods. In July there were sent to your side goods of these descriptions to the value of £360,110; in August £425,682, and in October £408,540. And I make bold to affirm that, if there had been in October five Thursdays and five Fridays, as there were in August, October shipments would have been the biggest ever yet chronicled. Why is that you ask? Simply because the principal cargo vessels leave Liverpool at the week's end, and on the two days previous, Thursday and Friday, three-fourths of the declared shipments are made. This I know for a fact is the prevailing custom among our Anglo-American shippers.

Worsted coatings—and what an amount of labor is spent in producing this class of wearing apparel—gives to American makers another hard knock. Last month's shipment of this class of goods is the largest since the new tariff came into operation. Think of it, £182,169 worth of goods in four weeks. This means £45,542 worth per week, and £8747 per 27 working days declared. If orders for this amount had to be given out to 27 domestic factories it would mean just a little in every department of manufacture. The shipments of worsted coatings alone for each consecutive month are worthy of recapitulation. Let every reader look at them squarely and soberly and study out what they mean.

SHIPMENTS OF WORSTED COATINGS UNDER GORMAN ACT, 1895.	£.	s.	d.	SHIPMENTS OF WORSTED COATINGS UNDER M'KINLEY TARIFF, 1894.	£.	s.	d.
Jan...	154,513	6	10	Jan ..	17,603	8	4
Feb...	146,641	2	3	Feb ..	29,957	0	9
March	145,082	2	4	March	19,657	17	3
April.	116,506	2	6	April..	14,429	4	7
May..	154,998	11	11	May ..	14,326	14	7
June..	115,987	4	11	June...	16,776	5	11
July..	127,110	10	5	July ..	22,182	12	8
Aug..	160,986	0	1	Aug...	21,809	5	9
Sep...	172,484	15	2	Sep...	33,671	0	11
Oct...	182,169	1	4	Oct....	57,187	19	8
Total.	£1,476,478	17	9	Total,..	£238,608	6	8

Gigantic increase of foreign shipments of worsted coatings alone in ten months' time of £1,237,870 11s. 1d.! But in the words of the apostle of old I would exclaim: And what shall I say more? for the time would fail me to tell of stuff goods with their Samson like strength; of shoddy woolen goods with their Gideon like courage; of cotton goods (Italian manufactured linings, etc.) with their David like fortitude, etc., etc.; which, through their cheapness and adulteration, have subdued the American domestic factories. And these all have obtained a good Consular report, have passed safely into our markets to clothe the backs and adorn the persons from whom your domestic makers have the right to demand their first support and patronage.
YANKEE.

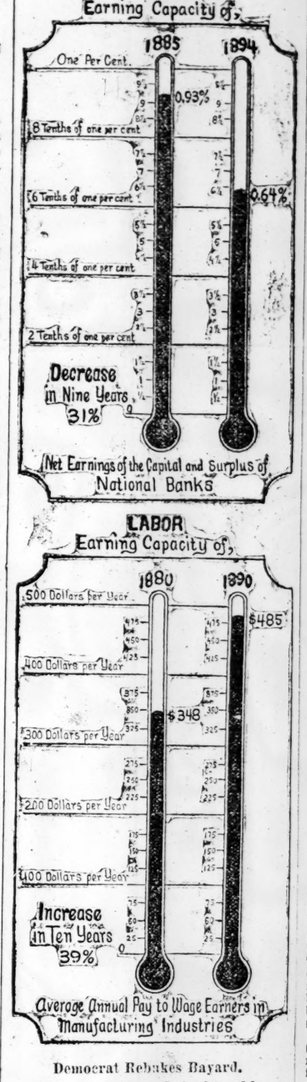
The Value of Mules.

	1892.	1895.
Number.....	2,314,699	2,333,103
Total value..	$174,882,070	$110,927,834
Value per head	$75.55	$47.55

Department of Agriculture reports give the foregoing farm figures. Since McKinley protection there was an increase of 18,409 mules, a decrease of $63,954,236 in their total value, the loss being $28 on each mule. This is the difference between protection and free trade times.

What He Neglects.

The New York Times recently devoted upwards of a column of leading editorial to "The Revenue—The President's Duty." It forgot to mention, as Democratic papers have more than once asserted, that "The President's duty" has been more noticeable in the omission than the commission.



Democrat Rebukes Bayard.

Ambassador Bayard, in his address before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institute, said:

"In my own country I have witnessed the insatiable growth of a form of socialism styled protection, which has done more to corrupt public life, to banish men of independent mind from public councils, to blunt the public conscience and to lower the tone of National representation than any other single cause."

Commenting upon the foregoing, the New York Herald says:

"Now, without saying a word in favor of protection, it is still desirable to ask whether this denunciation of it comes fitly from an American Ambassador in England. He is there as the Ambassador, not of free traders, not of the Democratic party, not even of a Democratic Administration, but of the United States. Protection, mistaken policy though it be, is the policy of a great party which represents half the people of the United States. Is it, then, for the American Ambassador to announce in England that half the American people are wedded to a policy which is corrupt and corrupting? To say it at home is one thing; to say it abroad is another, and for an Ambassador to say it is to use his great office to disparage in the view of England the country he represents."

Ambassador Bayard's denunciation of the "corrupt public life," exhibited by leaders of his party when they passed the Gorman tariff, a "corrupt public life" that was tacitly connived at by the party's President, has caused the Herald to squeal. In any event the rebuke is timely and was well deserved. Mr. Bayard's remarks were an impertinence and show him unfitted to represent the American people.

Facts for Free Trade Liars.

The Ananias and Sapphira of free trade journalism have lost none of their natural gifts with the defeat of their party this month. In fact the occasion for the demand of their peculiar products has been intensified. The people must be deceived again. The truth must not be in them. A cloak must conceal any semblance of verity. Therefore, the New York Times and the New York Herald, two of the most intensely un-American papers in the country, have resumed business on their old platform of falsehood, deceit and misrepresentation. They often have much to say about an increase in our exports of manufactures of iron and steel. It would be honest to say something about the increase of our imports of iron and steel manufactures, hence the omission. Here are the facts:

TRADE IN IRON AND STEEL GOODS.
Nine months ending September 30.

	1894.	1895.	Increase. 1895.
Imports	$14 58...142	$18,509,214	$3,923,072
Exports	21,382,776	24,851,631	3,468,855
Increase in trade against us, 9 mos.			$454,227

While our exports of iron and steel goods have increased by $3,468,855, our imports of iron and steel goods have increased by $3,923,072, the net loss to us in this trade being $454,227 for the nine months of this year. This has been brought about by the breach in the wall of protection. But Ananias and Sapphira won't admit it.

A Democratic Idea.

It remained for a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury to speak "of the perils to which the country is exposed," as the New York Times puts it. We thought that all "perils" had vanished with the removal of the party of protection.

Cleveland's Third Term Cabinet.

Editor Godkin, of the New York Evening Post, should be President Cleveland's third term Secretary of the Treasury. He is the most expert figure juggler in the country, and would force a balance with ease. No fear of Godkin ever having a Democratic deficiency, at least on paper.

FINANCES OF THE NATION

Secretary Carlisle's Treasury Report Submitted to Congress.

WOULD RETIRE THE GREENBACKS

The Remedy Suggested for the Evils of Our Currency System---Receipts and Expenditures---No Trouble With the Revenue--Surplus of $6,908,926.83 Estimated for 1897.

The annual report of the Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, has been submitted to Congress. The Secretary estimates a deficiency for the fiscal year of $17,000,000, due, he says, to the Supreme Court's declaring the income tax unconstitutional and to the fact that internal revenue receipts did not increase as anticipated.

He says no legislation for increased revenue is required, and that by 1897 the receipts, under present laws, should exceed expenditures by about $7,000,000. He recommends, however, the strictest economy on the part of Congress in regard to all public expenditures.



SECRETARY JOHN G. CARLISLE.

He admits that the gold reserve has been practically used to meet the current expenses of the Government, saying that, after Treasury notes had been redeemed, it is evident that they do not constitute a part of the reserve, but can be and have been paid out by the Treasury in the ordinary course of business. He quotes Secretary Sherman to sustain his position on this point.

As a cure for currency ills, he recommends the retirement of United States and Treasury notes, suggesting as a method the exchanging of long term bonds for these notes on such terms as may be advantageous to the Government, or the selling of such bonds abroad and using the proceeds to redeem the notes.

An additional recommendation is that the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to issue short term bonds to meet casual deficiencies in the revenue.

The revenues of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, were:

From customs	$
From internal revenue	143,421,672 02
From the District of Columbia	3,658,048 08
From fees—consular, letters patent and land	2,655,299 44
From sinking fund for Pacific railways	1,735,887 05
From tax on National banks	1,712,550 94
From profits on coinage, bullion deposits and assays	1,640,579 70
From sales of public lands	1,103,347 16
From navy, pension and navy-hospital funds, etc	1,009,537 25
From repayments of interest by Pacific railways	982,411 16
From customs fees, fines, penalties and forfeitures	640,9?6 00
From miscellaneous sources	610,082 22
From sales of Indian lands	540,819 76
From reimbursement for cost of water supply, District of Columbia	382,055 97
From immigrant fund	305,224 84
From sales of lands and buildings under special acts	220,208 31
From Soldiers' Home, permanent fund	212,464 59
From sales of Government property	178,123 86
From deposits for surveying public lands	162,6?7 21
From sales of ordnance materials	31,606 91
From depredations on public lands	17,729 53
From bequest of General Cullom for Memorial Hall, West Point	8,596 25
From sales of condemned naval vessels	93? 43
From tax on sealskins	700 00
From postal service	?6,983,128 19
Total receipts	$390,373,203 30

The expenditures for the same period were:

For the civil establishment, including foreign intercourse, public buildings, collecting the revenues, deficiency in postal revenues, refund of direct taxes, bounty on sugar, District of Columbia and other miscellaneous expenses	$93,279,730 14
For the military establishment, including rivers and harbors, forts, arsenals and seacoast defenses	$1,894,?59 13
For the naval establishment, including construction of new vessels, machinery, armament, equipment and improvements at navy yards	28,?97,?95 73
For Indian service	9,939,754 21
For pensions	141,395 228 87
For interest on public debt	30,978,039 21
For postal service	?6,983,128 19
Total expenditures	$333,178,426 48
Showing a deficit of	$42,805,223 18

The report says that at the beginning of the last fiscal year, July 1, 1894, the cash balance in the Treasury, excluding all current liabilities, but including a gold reserve of $64,873,024.06, was $117,584,436.13 and at the close of the year, June 30,1895, the cash balance, excluding all current liabilities, but including a gold reserve of $100,000,000, was $195,240,153.87, showing an increase of $77,657,717.74.

"If the income tax provision contained in the act of August 28, 1894, had been sustained by the courts, it is believed that the deficiency for the year would not have exceeded the amount estimated in my last annual report. In that report the opinion was expressed that the laws then in force would not only yield an ample revenue during the fiscal year 1896, but that there would be a surplus of nearly $29,000,000. This opinion was based upon the supposition, which then seemed to be well founded, that all the sources of revenue provided in the act of August 28, 1894, would be available, and that, owing to the higher rate of taxation imposed upon distilled spirits and some other articles, the receipts under the internal revenue laws would be very considerably increased, but the decision of the Supreme Court, holding the income tax provisions of the act to be unconstitutional, and the fact that the receipts from internal revenue did not increase as anticipated, but actually fell off $3,689,560.79 during the fiscal year 1895, as compared with the previous year, notwithstanding the higher rate imposed on spirits and other articles, have greatly altered the situation, and I am now of the opinion that there will be a deficiency of about $17,000,000 during the current fiscal year."

A $100,000 Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Clara Hazen Busch, daughter of Adolphus Busch, the wealthy brewer, to Paul von Gontard, of Germany, took place in St. Louis. The affair cost $100,000.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The appointment of three Committees on Privileges and Elections was agreed to by the House of Representatives.

President Cleveland presented Ferdinand Himbsel, first officer of the Hamburg-American line steamship Suevia, with a gold medal, and Seamen Wacke, Eichholz, Schutt and Marquardt, of the same vessel, with silver medals in recognition of their assistance in saving the lives of eight of the crew of the American schooner Mary E. Amsden, of Calais, Me.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair reports that the battleship Indiana is now at the point of completion. Her turrets and ammunition hoists do not work satisfactorily, however, and changes are now being made in them.

Secretary Herbert has decided to give the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, an opportunity to secure one of the two battleships, for which bids were recently opened, by modifying its bid.

President Cleveland returned to Washington after his outing in North Carolina waters.

State dinners and public receptions will be given this winter on alternate Thursdays during the season by the President.

A. B. Hurt, of Mississippi, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the free delivery service of the Postoffice Department, vice W. W. Hill.

Yang-Yu, Minister from China to the United States, Spain and Peru, and his suite, arrived after a two months' trip abroad.

Domestic.

Nelson Driggs, the most famous counterfeiter of his time, died at his country home at Dayton, Ohio, eighty-six years old. He was at one time said to be worth nearly a million dollars, made by exchanging bad money for good.

A terrible accident occurred in the Mid Valley Colliery at Shamokin, Penn., whereby several men were injured, four of them fatally.

At Fort Valley, Ga., John Bryant, twenty years old, was killed by his sweetheart, Miss Belle James. They were returning from a candy pulling and she handled his pistol recklessly.

The stage which runs between Greene, N. Y. and Bainbridge was held up by two men about a mile and a half west of Coventry, N. Y. Shots are exchanged and the horses ran away, thus defeating the robbers' plans.

The Supreme Court, General Term, New York, upheld the Fayerweather will, which distributes $5,150,000 among twenty colleges.

Charles F. Mayer, of Baltimore, Md., retired from the Presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

General Moses B. Walker, a hero of Chickamauga, died at Kenton, Ohio.

Rensalaer W. Tripp shot George W. Galpin and then shot himself at a place two miles south of Cortland, N. Y. The weapon used was a double barrelled shotgun, carrying a slug that weighed an ounce. The tragedy was due to a feud.

Mrs. Philip D. Armour, of Chicago, Ill., received many threatening letters demanding $20,000.

After overwhelmingly defeating the Socialists' proposition to take a hand in party politics, the Federation of Labor Convention at New York City adjourned sine die.

The German National Bank, of Lincoln, Neb., closed its doors and is under the care of the National Bank Examiner. The capital stock was $100,000, and deposits about $50,000.

Mrs. McClelland Richardson, sister-in-law of General Cassius M. Clay, was burned to death at her home, near Valley View, Ky. She was standing in front of a heating stove, when her dress caught fire.

Howard Mood, aged nineteen, while skating, broke through the ice under the Delaware Bridge at Portland, Penn. His nephew, Roy Carpenter, aged eleven, went to his assistance. He also fell into the water and both were drowned.

Near Cochecton, N. Y., a fast express train consisting of an engine, five baggage cars, one smoker, a day and three sleeping cars, was derailed, and the tender and six forward cars pitched down a twenty-five foot embankment. Five passengers were injured.

John Rudes, a florist, of Long Island City, ended his existence by hanging. But for the discovery of fire by his stepson, Joseph Hergatz, his plot to burn the house, occupants and adjoining greenhouses might have succeeded.

Infernal machines addressed to Philip D. Armour and George M. Pullman were found in the mail in Chicago, Ill., after the millionaires had been warned of danger.

Several companies of the new Irish-American militant organization have been raised in Boston.

There was a large meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York City, under the auspices of the Church Temperance Society, to protest against open saloons on Sunday; the speakers were Bishop Potter, Bishop Doane, the Rev. Drs. Doyle, Faunce, Buckley and Thompson, and Warner Miller and Frederic R. Coudert.

Peter Flynn, a nine-year-old boy, broke through the ice while skating on Long Lake, Millerton, N. Y., and was drowned. Many brave but ineffectual attempts were made to rescue him.

Augus D. Gilbert, who murdered Alice Sterling, a twelve-year-old Roxbury girl, last spring, was sentenced at Boston, Mass., to be hanged on February 21.

Simple funeral services were held over the body of Allen G. Thurman, in Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Annie Smith, of New York City, overcome by remorse because of her thirst for whisky, took carbolic acid in her family's presence and died in twenty minutes.

Nearly five hundred men were discharged at the Norfolk (Va.) navy yard. Repairs to the Raleigh and Montgomery have been completed, and very little remains to be done on the Baltimore and Delphi.

St. Joseph's Foundling Asylum, Troy, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. The inmates, eighty in number, escaped.

The gift of $1,000,000 by Miss Helen Culver to Chicago University insures an equal amount from John D. Rockefeller.

John McDonald, a small boy, was killed by a cable car in New York City; the gripman tried to escape, but was prevented by the angry crowd.

A big lockout of tailors was begun in New York City and Brooklyn, the contractors, it is alleged, making an attempt to repudiate the agreement with the men. Sixteen thousand workers are affected.

In a raid on the illicit stills of Gus and Edward Thomas, in Hardin County, Tennessee, Ed. Thomas was killed by the revenue officers. John Kenned, who led the officers to the stills, was killed by Gus Thomas.

Abe Taylor, the murderer of Marshal Emerson, of Alamosa, Col., was executed in the Colorado Penitentiary, in Canon City. Taylor and his partner had stolen a lot of oats, and the Marshal was trying to arrest him.

The American liner St. Paul and the Cunard steamship Campania, met in midocean and raced to the Port of New York. The Campania beat the St. Paul twenty-three minutes.

Foreign Notes.

Kaiser Wilhelm, of Germany, paid a visit to Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh.

An unconfirmed rumor was in circulation that negotiations for the cession of Cuba to England were in progress.

Pillsbury, the Great Brooklyn chess player, was defeated in his first encounter at the St. Petersburg (Russia) Tournament with the veteran, Steinitz.

The columns of Spanish troops commanded by Cazella and Baquero, 1100 strong, have defeated Jose Maceo, Bonni and Periquito Perez, whose insurgent Cuban forces numbered 3000 men, in an engagement at Palmarito. The fight lasted seven hours. The rebels fled, leaving forty-six dead on the field and carrying off many wounded. The Spaniards, who stormed the positions occupied by the rebels, lost seventeen killed and fifty-three wounded.

The discovery of petroleum in Galicia has caused a heavy fall in the price of that product. The Galician producers have decided to form a ring to regulate the output.

Spain is seeking to obtain a loan of $11,000,000 from France.

Fresh reinforcements left Italy for Massowah amid great popular enthusiasm.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Nov'r 25, 1895.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays,) leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and at 5:50 P. M. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2.45 P. M., and 9:00 A. M. The trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Rail and steamer lines, and at Edenton with steamer for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven, connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M., for Newbern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. N. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc. Returning, leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Newberne, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington, N. C.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Manager. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r Agt.

Hotels

New Albemarle House

Mr. & Mrs. SAWYER Props,

Cor. Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City, N. C. First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights.

TERMS:--$2 and $2.50 per day.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON, N. C.

This well established Hotel offers first-class accommodations to travelers.

FIRST-CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances furnished when desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

Terms Reasonable.

GEORGE W. BELL,

Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street, ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

Wood for Sale.

I have opened a WOOD YARD at the Poindexter Creek Bridge and keep a good supply of good wood on hand. Will sell by the load or cord and will saw and deliver when desired.

W. H. STARK.

FRED DAVS

DEALER IN



COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

FRED. H. ZIEGLER,

Successor to John H. Ziegler,

Dealer in all Kinds of

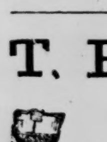
Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

FANS AND COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest Hearse in the section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street. All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

T. P. WHITE,



BOOT & SHOEMAKER. 2nd door North of Poindexter Street Bridge. Patching and mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

N.G.Grandy&Co.

BROKERS

Agents for Woldrige's High Class

FERTILIZERS.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Guirkin & Co., bankers, Hughes & Pritchard, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City, N. C

Notice of Administration.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late John Jackson, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Nov. 5, 1895. W. G. POOL, Administrator

The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY IN GOVERNMENT.

Man is a social being. The necessity of laws for governing and directing his relations to his fellow men is therefore co-existent with his nature. No community ever existed, however savage or degraded, which did not acknowledge some of the elements of government. A little reflection leads to the conclusion that we have no individual rights which can be separated from our relations to others and from the obligations which spring out of those relations.

If individual selfishness could swallow up the whole being and absorb all social interests and responsibilities, then absolute self-government was the original law, and man, in the enjoyment of the purposes of his existence, should live alone and would be justified in waging a war of extermination against those about him. But this is not the case.

The practical assumption would result in the destruction of the individual as well as of organized government. The individual making such a claim would be outlawed by savages, as quickly as he would be arrested and imprisoned by a civilized community. A desire for government grows out of the necessity of our being. The time necessarily occupied by the individual members of every community, in procuring subsistence, suggests as a matter of economy and expediency, the delegation of the management of government to e or many, and from this necessity arise the first forms of organized society, and from the manner in which this authority is delegated, springs every posiible form of government.

Government is a compact which in its operation, if consistent, must effect the greatest good to the greatest number. Hence, it is evident that the rule of the majority is the clearest expression of our cherished principle of free institutions. This rule is the only one calculated to secure the happiness of the whole. The majority in every intelligent community is competent to take care of its own interests, and the minority, having the full benefit of political and social privileges, will be found to sacrifice opinions and prejudices rather than things of more vital importance.

Moreover, in the practical working of this principle, it is found that the majority never becomes permanently fixed. In the constant political changes every possible opportunity is afforded to correct errors and soften opposition, and the clamorous minority of to-day may, at another election, find itself triumphantly borne along on the breeze of popular favor.

A PORTENTIOUS TRUTH.

Senator Sherman's laconic remark that it was easy to maintain the gold reserve before Mr. Cleveland went into office, is a blunt statement of a portentous truth. Under Republican administration the country kept its income above the level of its expenses, and its policy aimed to have exports to exceed its imports A surplus followed as a natural consequence, and the gold reserve remained in the Treasury without being nailed to the floor Now it is being pumped out by a siphon in the form of an adverse balance of trade, and the President and Mr. Carlisle are sitting on the edge of pool talking about the strange fish they will see when the basin is emptied.

NO.

The CAROLINIAN is asked if Embassador Bayard does not represent the President in Great Britian? No. he represents the United States in International matters, and has nothing whatever to do with the internal policy of the country. His offense in making free-trade speeches in England is as great as would be that of a British Embassador who should make a speech on the Irish question, taking one side or the other.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, in his criticism of Mr. Cleveland's money borrowing, debt making policy, said: "The present administration seems to have begun where the Buchanan administration left off." The statement is historically true as well as neatly put.

Secretary Carlisle acknowledges that there is a deficiency in the Treasury, yet still insists that there is no need of more revenue. "Who cares for expenses," exclaims the gentleman from Kentucky, so long as the government can borrow money to pay them?"

It has been said, "Scratch a Russian and you will find a Tartar." It might be added, scratch a Turk and you will find a barbarian. The Russian is capable of civilization, but the Turk should be booted out of Europe.

Thank goodness, the American Eagle has recovered his voice and is not afraid to use it!

PROTECTION AND RECIPROCITY.

The Republican party advocates a well-regulated system of protection to every branch of American industry—such a system as will encourage genius, nourish and increase diversified industries, maintain and enlarge a home market, and protect every honest son of toil from the degradation of the competition with the pauper labor of the Old World.

Together with protection the Republican party is in favor of fostering that reciprocity which will insure free exchange of our products with other nations for commodities which cannot be successsully grown or manufactured in this country.

The accomplishment and maintenance of these economic measures will develop our resources and advance our material prosperity.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message on the Venezuelan boundary dispute is not only creditable, but it affords an appropriate and opportune expression of the ardent patriotism of the American people. Its significance and importance can scarcely be exaggerated. He is of the opinion that the Monroe Doctrine is still spelled with capital letters, and is still an essential part of our governmental policy. He informs the United States and Venezuela that the encroachments of Great Britian upon the territory of the latter, and the British refusal to arbitrate the whole dispute, directly concerns the United States. In this patriotic declaration he will have the support, not only of Congress, but of the patriotic people of these United States, who overwhelmindl outnumber the other kind. See the message on last page.

The ducks may continue their southward flight unvexed by the Administration shotgun. There's bigger game afield. Lion hunting beats wing shooting every day in the week.

An explosion of gas in the Cumnock bituminous coal mine in Chatham county, on the 19th inst, caused the dtath of 38 miners.

The Court House of Cherokee county was burned on the 13th inst, the fire originating from a defective flue.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The first magazine of the new year is the brilliant January number of FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY, illustrated with more than one hundred up-to-date pictures by the best illustrators of America and Europe The leading article, upon "Great Ship Canals," describes the world's principal artificial waterways of the present day, including the new Baltic, the Manchester, and the Corinth Canals of Europe, and the Welland, the Salt Ste Marie, and the Harlem, in this country. Albert L. Rawson, the well-known artist and Orientalist, contributes, under the title of "A Bygone Bohemia," a most interesting chapter of reminescences of the famous coterie of wits, writers, poets and players who brought celebrity to Pfaff's resort. in New York city, a generation back. The article is enriched with some rare and hitherto unpublished portraits, including those of Henry Clapp, Geo. Arnold, Walt Whitman, Richard Realf, Artemus Ward, Mark Twain, Josh Billings and Petroleum V Nasby. Other features are: an elaborately illustrated descriptive paper on Morocco; "A Day with the Sardinian Tunny Fishers;" Chamois Hunting in the High Alps;" "Naval Cadet Days at Annapolis," and short stories and poems.

To the aged, with their poor appetite, feeble circulation, and impoverished blood, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a boon beyond price. Its effect is to check the ravages of time, by invigorating every organ, nerve, and tissue of the body. See Ayer's Almanac for the new year.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Dec, 20, 1895.

When Mr. Cleveland is right he can always count not only upon the support of the Republicans in Congress, but upon being pushed along by them. He was right when he wrote that ringing message to Congress, informing England and the world that the Monroe doctrine was the fixed policy of the United States and would be maintained, and the Republicans in Congress quickly responded by giving him the authority he asked for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report to Congress the correct boundary line between British Guiana and Venzuela and appropriating the money to pay the expenses of the commission, and not satisfied with doing all that Mr. Cleveland asked the Republicans went further and took the first step towards preparing for a war with England by introducing simultaneously in House and Senate a bill appropriating $100,000,000, to be immediately available, for strengthening our coast defenses and those along the Canadian border.

When it comes to a question of National patriotism the Republicans do not stop to consider that Mr. Cleveland is a Democrat and that a war with England may result in somewhat strengthening the tottering Democratic party. The Republican party now as ever put National honor before everything else. What if Mr. Cleveland did profit by a study of the language of his patriotic Republican predecessor. The principle was right when it was promulgated by Benjamin Harrison and it is equally right when promulgated by Grover Cleveland. The Republicans all supported Benjamin Harrison when he so vigorously defended our National honor and they are now supporting Grover Cleveland for doing the same thing. It has always been the belief of Republicans that patriotism should ever come before partisanship, and they will support Mr. Cleveland as long as he is right just as loyally as if he were a Republican.

Senator Call, of Fla., has at last succeeded in getting the Senate to adopt a resolution providing for an investigation of the Senatorial election in Florida, and the influences of corporations therein. It was amended to make the investigation general and by the Senate committee on Elections, instead of by a special committee. Senator Call claims to be able to produce startling evidence against certain corporations.

For the CAROLINIAN.

HOW THEY FOUND SANTA CLAUS.

As little Marjory Denison stood bareheaded in her father's ship, "The Clara," and watched the waves, dashing against the sides of the vessel, sparkling in the warm sunlight, she could scarcely realize that it was but two days until Christmas.

"Oh Papa," she cried joyfully, as the Captain came toward her, "It don't seem like Christmas at all. Why last year I had to wear my thick dress and coat and hood and the snow was on the ground. Why today is as warm as summer, ain't it Papa?"

"Yes, my dear, but last year you were living in Boston and to-day you are in the Tropics. That makes a good deal of difference. There is another difference, too, my darling."

"Yes Papa. Last year dear Mama was with us," and a little sob choaked her utterance.

Many people blamed Captain Denison very much when he took his motherless daughter on board his vessel, but the good man reasoned that it was better to take her with him than to leave the child with strangers, and during four months which had elapsed since she had first come on board, nothing had transpired to make him regret his decision. The bright-haired, sunny-tempered child had won her way into the heart of every man on board the vessel, and her refining influence was shown in the softened speech of the rough sailors.

Reproaching himself for having called their sorrow to her mind, the Captain said cheerfully as he seated himself on a coil of rope and drew Majory to his knee.

"Well my pet what were you thinking about so gravely when I came up? Surely there is nothing very difficul to understand in the change of climate?"

"Oh no, Papa. What I was wondering about was how can Santa Claus get here. He can't come in his sled, can he?"

"Santa Claus? Oh, yes, my dear, I remember. Well no I don't see how he can get over the water, but never mind he'll turn up some way if we have to charter a boat to bring him."

"Goody, goody, that would be fun You sure he'll come. Papa?"

"Yes my dear, don't fret about that," said the Captain, rising and walking toward the hatchway, "we'll have Santa Claus some way," but as his huge figure disappeared he might have been heard to mutter:

"How could I have forgotten about Christmas? Oh Clara, my darling, I miss you more and more every day. To think I should have forgotten about Santa Claus."

That night the Captain called a consultation of his officers on deck, for fear Marjory would hear, and the bearded, rough-looking men gravely discussed the ways and means of securing a Christmas for the little girl.

"It's impossible to get to any shops, we're are two thousand miles from anything of that kind, and yet Marjory will be so disappointed if she finds she has been forgotten Christmas morning," said the Captain earnestly, looking at first one and then another or the men before him.

"I'd swim to a shop if I could," growled the boatswain, with whom Marjory was special favorite.

"Humph, that's nothing, so'd any of us," cried the mate testily.

"I tell you'se what," cried a shrill piping voice in the rear. "Let's us got up a Christmas ourselves here on shipboard. We kin all make presents fur the little missie."

"So we can my boy, so we can," cried the Captain, patting the cabin-boy Andy on the shoulder and the little fellow grinned until he showed every tooth in his head, feeling wonderfully elated tothink that his suggestion was approved.

The services of everyone on board were solicited and during the two days that intervened until Christmas there were mysterious doings on "The Clara." Marjory felt slightly hurt several times by the evident desire of the men to be left alone, being somewhat proud she said nothing, but spent nearly all her time in the stern of the boat, sitting on a coil of rope.

Christmas Eve arrived at last, as all days come, and in the evening after Marjory had hung up her stocking with due ceremony she clambered up on deck and took up her favorite position on the boatswain's knee, begging for one of his wonderful stories. After listening to several of them intently, she said gravely, addressing the half a dozen men who had gathered about the two:

"I'll tell you a story now," and in sweet, childish accents she told them the wonderful old story, which is ever new, of the first Christmas. Gradually as she proceeded, the number clustered around her grew until nearly every man on board was listening to her.

"Mama told me that the reason we give presents to each other ou Christmas is because we can't give dollies and candy and such things to our Lord on His birthday and that He loves us just as well when we give them to our friends as if we gave them to Him. I asked mama if there wasn't something we could give Him, and she said that we could give ourselves, that is that we could do the things He wanted us to do and try and be good. Don't you think that's so, Mr. Sawyer," turning to the boatswain.

"Yes, yes, little missie," answered that worthy in a husky voice, "and I know you always does just what your blessed Ma told you to do."

"No I don't because I am always forgetting, but I'm going to begin again to-night and to-morrow start in new to make my gift to our Lord on His birthday. I must go to bed now, good night, Mr. Sawyer, good night all of you," smiling toward the group of sailors, whose eyes followed her golden head lovingly and a "God bless her" fell from many a lip, that prior to her coming on board had been too prone to curses.

As soon as Marjory was asleep in her little bunk an excited crowd gathered in the saloon, each one bearing a gift in his hands. When the collection was completed it was a curious one. It ranged from the Captain's gift of a five dollar gold piece to little Andy's contribution of his dearest treasure, a pistol without a hammer The boatswain laid two curious looking Indian idols on the table with the remark that "little gals couln't have too many babies." One sailor had managed to whittle a ring out of a button; another had strung together a string of tiny shells; still another laid a rongh model of "The Clara" on a pile of presents, while many more gave gay looking handkerchiefs, curious looking purses and bright wings from tropical birds. The crowning glory of the entire collection, however, according to the universally expressed opinion was two large platters of sticky molassas candy, which were contributed by the cook. After the gifts had been sufficiently admired, they were arranged in a manner best calculated to please Marjory, and the men gradually dispersed.

When the little girl ran out of her stateroom the following morning to the table where the gifts, gathered for her by loving hands, were piled, a dozen or more men, hidden from her sight, gazed anxiously at her.

If they had needed any thanks for their pains the sight of her face as she rapturously looked her presents over, fully repaid them.

When the Captain came in a few minutes later she turned her laughing face toward him and eagerly began to display her treasures.

"See Papa, Santa Claus did remember me, didn't he?"

"Yes, my darling, but I want you to thank all the boys, for without their help Santa Claus would never have succeeded in finding us. They all love you very much and I want you to remember it," replied the Captain earnestly.

"Did they help Santa Claus, Papa? How nice of them. Of course I will thank them," and so saying she ran up the steps leading to the deck, followed by her father. In her own sweet childish manner Marjory thanked each man, offering her lips for a kiss, saying with a merry laugh:

"It's the only Christmas present I have for you," and from the look on their faces she could not have proffered a gift more acceptable. That night as Marjory occupied her accustomed place on the boatswain's knee, she said with a happy sign, leaning her head against his shoulder:

"This has been the nicest Christmas I ever spent, and I've tried all day to remember whose birthday it was and give Him the presents He wanted. Have you tried, too, Mr. Sawyer?" looking up into the weather-beaten face above her.

"Yes, missie," the old man answered after a moment's hesitation, "I have tried."

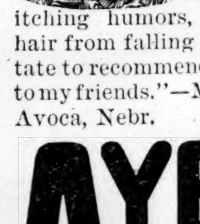
"Let's keep on trying, all of us, will you?" cried Marjory joyfully, looking around at the various men, "and if we do it will be a kind of a Christmas all the time, won't it?" and in the earnest faces around her she read an eager assent.

MIRA L. COBB.

Chicago, Ill.

Well Satisfied with Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"Nearly forty years ago, after some weeks of sickness, my hair turned gray. I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and was so well satisfied with the results that I have never tried any other kind of dressing. It requires only an occasional application of



AYER'S Hair Vigor to keep my hair of good color, to remove dandruff, to heal itching humors, and prevent the hair from falling out. I never hesitate to recommend Ayer's medicines to my friends."—Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, Avoca, Nebr.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the Complexion.

A Mesalliance.

She—So the count's relatives consider it a mesalliance?

He—Decidedly. The girl has only a quarter of a million, and the count owes three times as much as that.—London Tit Bits.

SALVATION OIL

The modern Pain Annihilator, will positively cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Sores, Earache, Backache and all other aches. SALVATION OIL is sold everywhere for 25 cents. Only the genuine will do the work.

Chew LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote, 10c. Dealers or mail, A.C. Meyer & Co., Balto., Md.

P.P.P.

(LIPPMAN'S GREAT REMEDY)

This great remedy is indorsed by physicians, and prescribed by them all over the world.

Positively guaranteed to cure the most stubborn cases. The formula is published plainly on every bottle. As a tonic it is

Superior TO ALL Sarsaparillas

For Female Complaints and building up run-down systems it acts like magic. Try a bottle and be convinced.

READ THE TRUTH

EXTRACT FROM BOOK OF TESTIMONIALS.

"Was a rheumatic sufferer for 18 months. Derived no benefit from physicians, treatment at Mineral Wells, Tex., or Hot Springs, Ark. My doctor declared my condition hopeless, but as a last resort advised P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy. Through its use I am to-day a well man." W. F. TIMMINS, of Timmins & Hines, Leading Grocers, Waxahachie, Tex. Indorsed by B. W. FEAKENS, Druggist.

"P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, cured me of difficult breathing and palpitation of the heart. Had not slept on either side for two years; now I sleep soundly in any position." A. M. RAMSAY, De Leon, Tex. "Sworn to and subscribed before me," J. M. LAMBERT, Notary Public.

"Suffered for years with a disagreeable eruption on my face. Various remedies failed to remove it. Three bottles of P. P. P., Lippman's Great Remedy, completely cured me." CAPT. J. D. JOHNSON, Savannah, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

LIPPMAN BRO'S. PROPRIETORS, LIPPMAN'S BLOCK-SAVANNAH, GA.

CURES DYSPEPSIA CATARRH MALARIA KIDNEY—TROUBLES PIMPLES BLOTCHES & OLD SORES BLOOD POISONING RHEUMATISM SCROFULA &c. A WONDERFUL REMEDY. SEND FOR BOOKLET.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When They Were Pleased.

Snaggs—Do you know, Bilkins, I think I'm a gifted orator.

Bilkins—What makes you think so?

"I've spoken twice now, and when I sat down on both occasions the audiences were much pleased and applauded loudly."—Adams Freeman.

The word rival at first meant a brook, then was applied to the persons who lived on opposite sides and quarreled about the water, and still later it was understood as applying to contestants for any desired object.

How will you find good? It is not a thing of choice; it is a river that flows from the foot of the invisible throne and flows by the path of obedience.—George Eliot.

So thorough is the excellence of Ay'rs Hair Vigor that it can be used with benefit by any person, no matter what may be the condition of thehair, and, in every case, it occasions satisfaction and pleasure, in addition to the benefit which invariably comes from its use.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

Before Subscribing for a Magazine, —SEE THE BEST.—

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AN UNPARALLELED OFFER.

Demorest's Cut Paper Patterns are the most practical on the market. They are of any size that any member of a household could require. In each copy of the Magazine is printed a coupon entitling the subscriber, or purchaser, to pattern (worth and regularly sold for 35c) or any number of patterns for four cents each to cover package and postage. When the value of the patterns is considered the subscriber actually gets

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And what a Magzine it is. For 1896 it will be more brilliant than ever before. New management, new ideas, new methods. Each copy contains an exquisite reproduction in colors of some celebrated picture by a famous artist, worthy to adorn the walls of the most refined home. It is affirmed that Demorest's is the only complete Family Magazine published combining all of the most excellent points of its contemporaries, besides having inimitable features of its own. Demorest's is actually a dozen Magazinse in one.

It is a Digest of Current Events and Ideas for the busy man or woman, a review and a storehouse of interest for all. Wives, Mothers, sisters and daughters can find exactly what they need to amuse and instruct them, also practical helps in every department of domestic and social life, including the furnishing and ornamenting of the home, embroidery, bric-a-brac, artistic and fancy work of all kinds, etc., etc., and suggestions and advice regarding the well-being and dressing of their own persons.

The scope ot the articlles for 1895 and 1896 will cover the whole country and its varied interests, and the artioles will be profusely illustrated with the finest engravings, and, in additinn, it will publish the best and and purest fiction. It treats at length Out-of-Door Sports, Home Amusements and Entertainments; it gives a great deal of attention to the Children's Department, and "Our Girls" and has a Monthly Symposium by Celebrated people, in which are discussed important questions of the hour of interest to older readers.

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A. W. HAFF,

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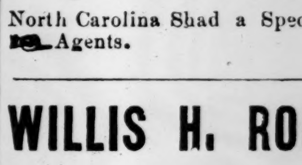
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Wholesale Commission



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It will do just as good work as the $100.00 machines. Of course it is not quite as fast. It is simply constructed, easily learned, easily operated.

We'll send you a letter written on it—along with a special circular—if you'll send us your address.

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Andrews School Furnishing Company

DO YOU WANT A Situation? For circulars address WILBUR R. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY



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Almost every one conceives a bright idea at some time or other. Why not put it in practical use? YOUR talents may lie in this direction. May make your fortune. Why not try?

Write for further information and mention this paper.

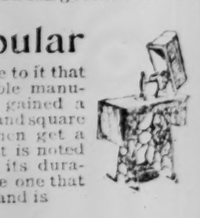
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The responsibility of this company may be judged by the fact that its stock is held by over one thousand of the leading newspapers in the United States.

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When you are about to buy a Sewing Machine do not be deceived by alluring advertisements and be led to think you can get the best made, finest finished and

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Light Running

There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the

NEW HOME

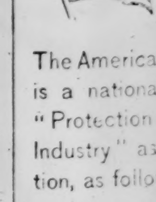
It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, alike on both sides of needle (*patented*), no other has it; New Stand (*patented*), driving wheel hinged on adjustable centers, thus reducing friction to the minimum.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

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The American Protective Tariff League is a national organization advocating "Protection to American Labor and Industry" as explained by its constitution, as follows:

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There are no personal or private profits in connection with the organization and it is sustained by memberships, contributions and the distribution of its publications.

FIRST: Correspondence is solicited regarding "Membership" and "Official Correspondents."

SECOND: We need and welcome contributions, whether small or large, to our cause.

THIRD: We publish a large line of documents covering all phases of the Tariff question. Complete set will be mailed to any address for 50 cents.

FOURTH: Send postal card request for free sample copy of "The American Economist." Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 West 23d Street, New York.

Just Returned

From New York with a BIG STOCK OF LOVELY JEWELRY AND HANDSOME NOVELTIES; more than we want this early; will sell them much below regular prices.

Paid Cash For Them

And brought back with us all the LATEST STYLES AND FASHIONS. C me now and get your pick; don't wait until the rush, for you will not have time.

Come At Once

and see all the pretty things. Those LOVELY HAIR COMBS are going fast and they are all the rage. Don't forget the boys on the corner.

Hathaway Bros.,
Reliable Jewelers.

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Iron Works
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We are prepared to do Saw-Mill and Steamboat work and General Machine and Foundry work of all descriptions. Our tools consists of 16 to 48 inch Lathes and can turn Shafts 16 feet long. Planers 42 by 42 inches by 16 feet long.

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We carry in our Supply Store a full line of Rubber and Leather Belting, Oils, Wastes, Babbit Metal, Files, Belt Dressing, Engine and Rubber Packings, Lubricators, Steam Guages, Brass Goods of all kinds, Belt Lacing, Pipe and Pipe Fittings and Boiler Tubes.

We also handle Wood and Iron Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Collars, Shafting, Couplings and Rubber Roofing Paint. And are agents for Wood Working Machinery, Engines and Boilers and Machery of all description and Gasoline Engines and Launches.

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Collector of Customs—Jas. C. Brooks.

Postmaster—E. F. Lamb.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Rev. J. H. Hall, pastor; Baptist, Rev. C. S. Blackwell, pastor; Episcopal, Rev. L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, Rev. F. H. Johnston, pastor.

COLORED—Methodist, Rev. H. B. Pettigrew, pastor; Corner Stone, Elder Zion H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch, Elder J. A. Faulk, pastor; Sawyer's Chaple, Rev. J. C. Coleman, pastor.

Y. M. C. A.—Rooms over Dr. McMullan's drug store, corner of Mathews and Water streets. Religious exercises every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All gentlemen cordially invited. J. B. Blades, president; R. O. Preyor, vice president; J. D. Sykes, sec'y; H. O. Hill, treasurer.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317; Dr W. W. Griggs, W. M.; G. W. Brothers S. W.; E. F. Lamb, J. W.; D. B. Bradford, Sec'y and Moses Weisel, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; E. F. Sawyer, N. G.; F. L. Garret, V. G.; W. H. Weatherly, Secretary; W. W. Morrisett, Treasurer,

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209. T. B. Wilson, Regent; W. C. Simons, Vice Regent; Noah Burfoot, Orator; J. P. Overman, Secretary; E. M. Cook, jr., Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer; W. W. Mann, Warden; Louis Selig, Sentry; Dr. W. J. Lumsden, Medical Examiner; Fred. Davis, Deputy Regent; J. Salomonsky, Maurice Wescott and Erskin Ehringhaus, Trustees.

Knights of Honor: John H. Engle, Dictator, J. H. Burgess, Reporter, J. P. Overman, Treasurer.

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Commissioners: G. M. Scott, chairman, Fred Whitehurst, Frank Weeks, Joseph E. Harrell, Charles L. Weeks.

Sheriff Thomas P. Wilcox, Superior Court Clerk John P. Overman, Register of Deeds M. B. Culpepper, Treasurer John S. Morris, County Examiner Gaston Pool,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

C. C. Pool,	Carolinian Building
E. W. Albertson, jr.	Elliott street,
G. W. Ward,	Elliott street,
J. Heywood Sawyer,	Main street,
E. F. Aydlett,	Main street,
W. J. Griffin,	Main street,
J. W. Albertson, sr.	Carolinian Building,
J. C. Brooks,	" "
E. F. Lamb,	Main street,
Frank Vaughan,	Carolinian Building.

PHYSICIANS.

W. J. Lumsden,	Road street,
W. W. Griggs,	Church street,
J. E. Wood,	Church street,
O. G. McMullan,	Pennsylvania Ave.
J. G. Griggs,	Church street,

DENTISTS.

J. H. White,	Main street,
R. B. Swindell,	Water street.

DRUGGISTS:

Alex. Wadsworth,	Road street,
J. E. Wood	East Main street,
Griggs & Griggs,	Water street,
Etheridg & Bro.,	Main street,
O. G. McMullan,	North Water street.

SCHOOLS.

Atlantic Collegiate Ins't.	S. L. Sheep, Prin
Select School	I. N. Tillett, "
State Normal (col.)	F. W. Moore, "

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, December 25, 1895.

☞ Rather warm.

☞ A Merry Christmas!

☞ The Old Year is slowly dying.

☞ Saturday was the shortest day of 1895.

☞ We learn that the work on the Dismal Swamp Canal is about to begin.

☞ The Episcopal Convocation of this District meets at Roper to-morrow.

☞ Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell has accepted an invitation to deliver the Commencement Sermon before the Oxford Female Seminary.

☞ A correspondent asks: "Will the Lion's tail ever get back into its normal shape again after this latest twist?" Rather doubtful.

☞ If you don't think the best stock pays look around through your neighborhood and see if the best farmers don't keep the best stock.

☞ Rev. J. A. Castell, who has been serving Pasquotank Circuit the past year, has withdrawn from the North Carolina Confernce and will remove to Florida.

☞ If there are any who do not receive the CAROLINIAN after this issue they will understand that it is because no response was made to our notice of a few weeks ago.

☞ To several correspondents we reply that from many sections of the State the consensus of Republican opinion is in favor of Judge Russell for Governor.

☞ The CAROLINIAN is asked, "Will there be a war with England?" No. The patriotic and firm position by the United States will insure peace. The dispute will be settled without the shedding of blood.

☞ Haven't some of our patrons a friend at a distance to whom they would like to send a New Year's present? Why not send them the CAROLINIAN for 1896? It would be highly appreciated.

☞ A good many people did not get their Christmas presents into the mails early enough to give Uncle Sam a chance to get them delivered without having to carry so many on his back at once.

☞ Armed with a requisition from the Governor, Sheriff Wilcox went to Norfolk on Wednesday and brought George A. Gilman and lodged him in jail here to await trial at next Court for having forged a check on Mr. Geo. D. Pritchard some time ago.

☞ This week's issue of the CAROLINIAN is a CHRISTMAS number. In addition to other matter, the charming story of Miss Mira L. Cobb will be read with special interest by those who know her here. She has become a regular contributor to several papers and magazines.

☞ January 1, one week from to-day, will usher in another Leap year, with its added opportunities for the revised and unrevised woman, as well as for the bashful man. The number of opportunities embraced will equal exactly the number of victims subjected to the same operation.

☞ We invite the reading public to compare the CAROLINIAN with any other paper published in the District, and they will find that it contains more local and general news and a greater variety of general reading matter than any other. Only $1 a year.

☞ In order that editor and printers may enjoy the usual holiday-week rest, the next issue of the CAROLINIAN will not appear until the 8th of January. May the New Year be a HAPPY one for all of our patrons, and may the "delinquents" make us happy by paying up.

☞ We have arranged with one of the largest Publishing Houses in the country by which we can furnish a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, revised and enlarged, latest edition, and a copy of the CAROLINIAN for one year, both for $3. This is an unparallelled offer. The Dictionary will be sent to any address, postage paid.

☞ Having read and heard much about the "Evangelist Orator" Sam. P. Jones, we went to hear his lecture on "Get There and Stay There," at the Court House on Friday night. Well, he kept the audience in an uproar of laughter—and we laughed with the crowd. No one can help it who hears him. While he is frequently more expressive than elegant, and sometimes gets near the border land of slang, his originality, witticisms, mirthful sentences and humorous stories, as well as his peculiar way of ridiculing and excoriating the foibles and follies of the times, make him an entertaining speaker.

☞ A fire at Williamston on the 18th inst, destroyed a hotel and a few other buildings.

Don't wait until it rains before you think of those Umbrellas at Weisel's

☞ Slander is like a conversation over a telephone, in that you can never hear but one side of the story.

Stamped Work cheaper at Weisel's than anywhere else in the city.

☞ Love cannot be selfcentered. It must seek the welfare of others. The heart that truly loves cannot be wholly selfish.

☞ See Fowler & Co.'s Counterpanes and Blankets before buying.

Doily and two skeins of wash silk at Weisel's for 5 cents.

☞ The man who begs for bread and works for whiskey deserves no sympathy, but should be taught how to properly apply his efforts.

To get right down to the foundation of things you should see the Underwear at Moses Weisel's.

☞ Gentlemen have you seen our line of Overcoats? If not, call at once as they are going fast. McCabe & Grice.

☞ Elegance is said to be that horrible corn on the foot of the young lady with those delightfully small and snugly fitting shoes.

☞ Zoeller has again made arrangements with his New York Artist to furnish those French Pastels at that reduced price for the Holidays. Remember the place, Water street.

☞ Zoeller having had such big run on those French Pastells and Crayons, he is again offering them with half a dozen Cabinet for $4.00, or a Crayon and half dozen Cabinets $3.00

☞ There are social bosses as well as political bosses. The social boss touches the button and the rest of the community will imitate her.

☞ CARPFTS—Ingrain Carpets from 10c per vard up, and 1 pc heavy Rag Carpet 16c; bargains in small pieces and Remnants of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets at Fowler & Co.'s

☞ The price ot corn at Norfolk 33 cents: in this market 30. Cotton, at Norfolk, good middling 8 3-8; middling, 8 1-16; good ordinary, 7 5-8. In this market, in the seed 2 3-4 cents.

☞ Ladies have you seen our line of Cloaks and Capes? Nothing but the latest styles. Goods shown with pleasure. McCabe & Grice.

☞ The man who complains that he is misunderstood is apt to be right. The chances are that he misunderstands himself worst of all in thinking that he amounts to much.

☞ If you want to see a busy House and Pretty and Cheap Xmas Goods, drop in at Melick's New Mammoth Store and find just what you want, from a Penny Toy to the most desirable articles and Xmas presents in the city. They are just opening their last car load and would invite and advise all their old and new customers and friends to call before the rush is so great that it will be impossible to give you the attention desired. Their clerk force is large and obliging and will do their best to please.

☞ "Knowledge is power." Not always, Mr. Philosopher. It is the wisdom of applying your knowledge to obtain the best results. Therein lies the power.

☞ Is your wall faded or discolored? If it is, go to THE FAIR and get some of the Wall Paper they are selling so cheap.

A mean-just-what-we-say sale is on at Moses Weisel's. See his 19c all wool goods. Henrettas and Surges, 33⅓c kind.

☞ Progress is the condition of life. When the stream ceases to flow it becomes stagnant. When men and women cease to grow, their minds and hearts stand still and are stagnant as the pools.

Any young lady guaranteed to catch a beaux on her first appearance in public with one of Weisel's Stylish Hats on.

☞ Whenever you are in need of nice beef, pork or fresh meat of any kind go to W. T. Davis's Meat Market, on Water street, near Main, where you will always find a full supply.

☞ If you want a Shoe that is durable, stylish and up-to-date, you can't do better than try the Zeigler Shoes at THE FAIR.

☞ Fowler & Co. have just received a large and well assorted line of Men's Fall and Winter All Wool Suits, worth from $12.50 to $15.00, which will be sold at $8.00. Come early if you want a bargain.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK: The Thompson Brick Works manufacture the best Brick for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect, Al orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N. C.

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun rose this morning at 7:09 and will set to-night at 4:52.—Merchants complain that the "scarcity of money" has caused the holiday trade to be lighter than usual.—Mr. Thomas Johnston is at home from Davidson College to spend the holidays.—There was a very pleasant birthday party at the Albemarle House on Wednesday night last in honor of Miss Ethel Blythe. Mr. Elias Gardenier, of East Concord, N. Y., is here on his annual visit.—A turkey in the hand to-day is worth two on the roost.—The Buffalo City Lumber Company has erected a large shed on their property adjoining the Ice Factory.—

Said good old Santa Claus last night,
In jolly, cheery glee,
"To judge by all the stockings here,
They've turned the hose on me."

—"So you wouldn't take me for 20. What would you take me for?" said a First Ward lass. "For better or worse," was the young man's reply. —"I did not expect a present" will be a Christmas story to-day.—Mr. T. T. Whitcomb, assistant Inspector of the G. A. R. has returned from an official visit to Newberne.—"Young man," said an elderly Deacon the other day, "you think you know it all now, but when you have reached my age you will find you know almost nothing." "Yes," said the youth, "I have often heard that one forgets much in his declining years."—The yacht "Nada," of the New York Club, arrived here on the 18th, with a party of sportsmen on board. After spending a short time here they left for the ducking territory.—Miss Ethel Scott has returned from Greensboro Seminary to spend Christmas with her family.—On Wednesday last, at the boarding house of Mrs. Fearing on Road street, Mr. John Skiddlethrope and Miss Latham, of Plymouth, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Rev. John H. Hall, of the Methodist Church, officiating.—The CAROLINIAN embraces the occasion to say to its patron, one and all:

God bless you, merry gentlemen,
May nothing you dismay,
Not even your finances on
This joyous Christmas day.

—An interesting address on "Southern Quakerism" was delivered by Miss Copeland, at the Baptist Church on Thursday night.—Mrs. T. G. Skinner, of Hertford, was here on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Pailin, on Main street, last week.—"I like Christmas dinner the best of any in the year," said a Church street boy. "How is that?" asked his aunt. "Because it is so good that I never want the desert first," was the reply. —Mr. J. E. Barrett, foreman of the "Economist," left on Thursday in answer to a telegram stating that his wife was critically ill at Wilson.—It has been discovered this morning that Santa Claus did not fill some stockings half as well as the wearers do.—Mr. W. J. Broughton has erected a temporary Machine shop on the rear of a lot recently purchased on Poindexter street.—The Versifier states as a Christmas fact:

The future has a silver tinge,
The past, too, may seem pleasant,
But just about the Christmastide
There's nothing like the present.

—Prof. S. L. Sheep and daughters left on Friday to spend the holidays with his parents and relatives in Pennsylvania.—"I would send you a kiss, papa," wrote a little girl who is away on a visit," but I have been eating onions." Thoughtful, wasn't it?—We acknowledge a pleasant call on Saturday from Dr. H. T. Aydlett, of South Mills. He reports very little sickness in that locality.—See Salomonsky's new ad.—"I never borrow trouble," said a citizen. "Well," said a man who had once lent him money, "there's no telling how bad a man's credit will get to be."—J. M. Parker, the efficient keeper of Wades Point Light, called on Saturday and paid his respects.—"Which do you like best, Willie, your day school or your Sunday School!" asked the Parson. "My Sunday School." "I am glad to hear that. Why do you like your Sunday School best?" "Because it is only once a week."—The piles on Poindexter Creek have all been driven and the engine, driver and machinery have been removed to Tiber Creek, where the work will begin in a day or two. The removal through the streets on Friday attracted a large crowd and the expiditious manner in which it was done demonstrates that Mr. Craig, the manager thoroughly understands his business. We repeat, he is a "hustler."—The schools have closed for the holiday vacation. —To-day:

Let us be thankful when we eat,
Though skies be sad and murky,
That though we still love turkty meat
We do not live in Turkey.

—Thought is the property only of those who can entertain it.—It is easier to wish than to work, and there's less in it and more people doing it.—Engineer D. J. Howell arrived on Friday to look over the work on Poindexter Creek. Mr. Feely, a member of the firm having the contract, arrived on Saturday to examine it. They left on the afternoon train, accompanied by Messrs. Breen and Craig, who went home to spend Christmas with their families. —It was at Sunday School. "Can any little boy tell me what man attained the greatest age in the world?" asked the teacher. "I can," said little Johnny., "Well, who?" "Santa Claus."—The most unreasonable woman in the world is one who drives her husband to drinking and then objects to his drinking.—A Water street clerk, on being asked where he was going on Christmas, replied "I expect to go broke."—A certain citizen's smile is visible clear around on the back of his neck, See next issue of the CAROLINIAN.—Mahlon Sedgwick, the expert Painter, returned on Saturday from Belvidere, where he has just finished painting the new mansion of Hon. E. A. White.—The walls of the Cotton Factory are already up to the second story.—Dr. J. F. Garrington, of Coinjock, was in the city the other day.—Presiding Elder John preached morning and evening at the Methodist Church last Sunday.—The students of the Atlantic Collegiate Institute have presented Prof. G. R. Little with a silver-mounted cane.—Miss Kate Pendleton is home from the Greensboro Seminary to spend Christmas.—Mr. Philip Cohoon, of Bertie, is visiting the family of Mr. Allen Kramer on North Martin street.—Ex-Sheriff F. F. Cohoon is off to visit the Atlanta Exposition.—The Episcopal Sunday School will have a Christmas Entertainment at the Armory to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, and the Baptist Sunday School will hold their Christmas exercises to-morrow night. —Now is your chance to get a large, complete, unabridged Dictionary at a nominal cost. See offer in another column.—

To-day, may all, both saint and sinner,
Enjoy a hearty Christmas Dinner;
and then prepare to enter the New
Year with a resolution to do more
and better work than during the year
just closing.—Say, have you been to Hathaway Brothers', Jewelers on Water Street, for Holiday presents? If not, go at once. It isn't yet too late. —Will Wood is home for the holidays. —Manager J. H. Partridge, of the Iron Works, is off spending Christmas at Suffolk.—Miss Rose Lathrop, of Boston, is here on a visit to her father Mr. W. D. Lathrop.—The Methodist Sunday School will celebrate at the Armory on Friday night.—Do not forget the faithful Carrier Boy to-day.

Eclectic Magazine
OF
FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART,
"The Literature of the World."
1896.
FIFTY-SECOND YEAR.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE reproduces from Foreign Periodicals all those articles which are valuable to American readers. Its field of selection embraces all the leading Foreign Reviews, Magazines, and Journals, and the tastes of all the classes of intelligent readers are consulted in the articles presented. Articles from the ABLEST WRITERS IN THE WORLD will be found in its pages.

The following list gives the principal periodicals selected from, and the names of some of the well known authors whose articles have recently appeared in the Eclectic.

PERIODICALS.	AUTHORS.
Westminister Review,	Hon. W. E. Gladstone,
Contemporary Review,	Andrew Lang,
Fortnightly Review,	Prof. Max Mueller,
Nineteenth Century,	J. Norman Lockyer,
Science Review,	James Brice, M. P.,
Blackwood's Magazine,	William Black,
Cornhill Magazine,	W. H. Mallock,
Macmillan's Magazine,	Harbert Spencer,
New Review,	T. P. Mahaffy,
National Review,	Sir Robert Ball,
Chamber's Journal	Prince Kropotkin,
Temple Bar,	Archdeacon Farrar,
The Academy,	St. George Mivart,
The Athenaeum,	Rev. H. R. Hawels,
Public Opinion,	Frederic Harrison,
Saturday Review,	Mrs. Oliphant,
The Spectator,	Karl Blind,
etc., etc.,	etc., etc.,

The aim of the Eclectic is to be instructive and not sensational, and it commends itself particularly to Teachers, Scholars, Lawyers, Clergymen and all intelligent readers who desire to keep informed of the intellectual progress of the age.

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neither has it entered into the hearts of men (or women either) what we have in store for you.

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our elegant assortment of Dry Goods, Notions, Milinary, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, &c.? Nothing like it has ever been shown here beofre.

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that we are offering this stock at prices way down, the very mention of which will make you think that we must have made a mistake.

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We've got the goods. You have the money. We want to exchange with you, and if you will call at our store we will offer you such inducements that you will be glad to accept our terms.

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our stock, and buy what you are in need of, and we will both be happy.

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Leading Merchants and Hustlers,
WATER STREET,
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No Superior

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New Styles.

Our Store is now filled to the utmost with a choice line of carefully selected Bargains in Men and Boys

Clothing.

All of the prevailing styles in assortments complete, specially purchased to meet the known wants of this community. Our prices are of uniformly low grade. Our prices do our talking Our prices cannot be copied by would-be competitors. Our prices make our business which talks for itself.

If you Want

SRPERIOR GOODS
MARVELOUSLY CHEAP
VISIT

Moses Weisel.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

A Merry Christmas to all.

The schools have closed for the holidays.

Mrs. Penelope Jones is ill at her home on Cale street.

Mr. H. A. Mebane left Saturday for Edenton.

Mr. F. W. M. Butler contemplates a holiday visit to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Cordelia Clark and daughter, Sadie, have returned from Boston.

Miss Lizzie Walton made a short visit here last week from Philadelphia.

Hon. H. Cale has returned from his recent trip to Washington.

Miss Josephine Brockett and Mr. Albert Sawyer returned last week from Yonkers, N. Y.

Miss Alice Bright is at home from Philadelphia to spend Christmas.

Steven Spellman and Miss Misouri Poyner, two of Currituck's prominent young people, were married on the 18th inst.

Miss Mattie A. Newby left on Friday last to attend the marriage of J. L. Newby and Miss Maria Gaskins at Cresswell.

J. W. Dance, one of our rising young men who has charge of a school in Bertie, is at home for the holidays.

On last Wednesday evening Mount Lebanon Church was crowded to its utmost capacity by an expectant throng anxious to witness the performance of two marriage ceremonies on the same evening. The contracting parties were W. H. Brothers and Miss M. J. Godfrey, and Thomas Winslow and Miss Martha Cabarrus. Revs. Pettigrew and P. E. Harrison officiated. The brides and their maids looked charming in their neat and fashionable costumes, while the grooms and their attendants were as faultlessly attired. Miss Kearney presided at the organ and charmingly rendered Mendlesshon's wedding march, as the parties came in, and passages from Lohengrin as they went out. The whole affair was brilliant and impressive.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

KEATON HOTEL,

Cor. of Main and Poindexter Streets
ELIZABETH CITY, N C.

☞ Rates moderate. Meals at all Hours. Rooms Furnished. A Restaurant attached.

Sale of Albemarle Park Fair Grounds and Buildings.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to an order made by the Stockholders of said Association, we will offer for sale, at the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C., at 12 o'clock, m., on the first Monday in January, 1896, it being the 6th day, the said Albemarle Park Fair Grounds with all the improvements thereon and privileges appertaining thereto.

S. L. SHEEP,
J. W. SMALL,
T. P. WILCOX,
Committee appointed to sell the same.
This, Nov. 26th, 1895.

Sheriff's Sale of Land.

By virtue of an Execution issued to me by the Superior Court of Pasquotank County in the cause of C. H. Robinson vs. Jno. W. Edney, I shall sell at public auction at the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday, January 6th, 1896, at 12, m., the following described lands, having been levied on by me to satisfy said execution. Bounded and described as follows: Lying in Newland Township in said county and belonging to Jno. W. Edney and known as a part of the Edney farm; being the whole of said tract or farm which lies East of a line running parralel with the ditches in said farm, sufficient distance from the West end of said farm to leave forty-five acres as a homestead. All the balance of said tract is levied on and will be sold in this cause.

Also at the same time and place all the right, title and interest of the said Jno. W. Edney in the farm known as the Jones farm in said township and county, bounded by the lands of J. W. Edney, Samuel J. Jones, Joseph Richardson and others, containing sixty-five acres.

T. P. WILCOX,
Sheriff Pasquotank Co.
Dec. 3, 1895.

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THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
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Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SALOMONSKY
IS
Selling Out
His Stock Of
CLOTHING, SHOES, DRESS GOODS, HATS, Etc. at
50 CTS ON THE DOLLAR.

The Stock must be sold before January 15th, 1896.

The Two Poles

of the earth are far away in a very cold climate and yet have a wonderful attraction—at least to some people—who make great efforts to reach these frozen spots. Our Store has two poles with

Very Warm Attractions.

"Away Up Goods" is our North Pole, and attracts many people; our South Pole, "Away Down Prices," and attracts many more. One odd thing about our poles is that they are both here in one place and are easily discovered. A look at these prices and a visit to our store will quickly show you how close the poles are together.

Heavy Storm Overcoats $5 and $6; good Beaver Overcoats $6 and $8; Heavy Chinchilla Overcoats $10; fine Black and Blue Beaver Overcoats, Satin-Lined Sleeves, made in the latest cut, at $12.50 and $14. One lot of thirty extra fine light Overcoats, Custom made, from a Bankrupt Sale, real value $12 to $15, we are letting them go at $6 and $7. Boys' Overcoats from $1.50 up.

THE FAIR,
WATER STREET. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO

IT'S INJURIOUS TO STOP SUDDENLY and don't be imposed upon by buying a remedy that requires you to do so, as it is nothing more than a substitute. In the sudden stoppage o tobacco you must have some stimulant, and in most all cases the effect of the stimulant, be it opium, morphine, or other opiates, leaves a far worse habit contracted. Ask your druggist about **BACO-CURO**. It is purely vegetable. You do not have to stop using tobacco with **BACO-CURO**. It will notify you when to stop and your desire for tobacco will cease. Your system will be as free from nicotine as the day before you took your first chew or smoke. An iron-clad written guarantee to absolutely cure the tobacco habit in all its forms or money refunded. Price $1.00 per box or 3 boxes (30 days treatment and guaranteed cure) for $2.50. For sale by all druggist or will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX. Booklets and proofs free. Eureka Chemical & M'f'g Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Office of the PIONEER PRESS CO., C. W. HORNICK, Supt.
St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1894.

Eureka Chemical and M'f'g Co., La Cross Wis.

DEAR SIRS—I have been a tobacco fiend for many years, and during the last two years have smoked fifteen to twenty cigars regularly every day. My whole nervous system became affected, until my physician told me I must give up the use of tobacco for the time being at least. I tried the so-called "Keeley Cure," "No-To-Bac" and various other remedies but without success until I accidently learned of your "Baco-Curo." Three weeks ago to-day I commenced using your preparation, and to-day I consider myself completely cured; I am in perfect health, and the horrible craving for tobacco, which every inveterate smoker fully appreciates, has completely left me. I consider your Baco-Curo simply wonderful and can fully recommend it.

Yours very truly, C. W. HORNICK.

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Bottom Prices to All.

Eccentric Spires.

The exchange in the city of Copenhagen, with its curiously fashioned tower and spire, is deemed one of the sights of Denmark's capital. It is one of the most remarkable examples of eccentric architecture, although the architect, in his desire for originality, has not sacrificed the grace of form. The lower part is octagonal in shape, but the upper part consists of four carved dragons, whose tails gracefully entwined, gradually taper away and form the spire of the exchange. The tower is 165 feet high, and was erected about 1815. The most eccentric church spire is that of the Parish Church (All Saints') of Chesterfield, with its curious spire, 228 feet high, and six feet off the perpendicular. Whichever way the observer looks at this curious spirit it appears to bulge out in that direction.—Tit-Bits.

No, Not One.

There is not a human being physically perfect. Much of this imperfection comes from heritage, much more from accident, neglect or ignorance. All of this mass of mortal suffering is manifest in aches and pains of more or less intensity, or in some kind of unnatural distress. Hence all strive for relief. The simplest and surest is of course the best, and true economy demands to have it always at hand. When we know that an ordinary sprain may make a cripple for life, we should seek the best remedy at once, and at once we know that it is found in a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. Those who in any way doubt this can experiment and be sure of cure.' Thousands have done so.

King Leopold of Belgium is perhaps the healthiest ruler in Europe.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Three Chicago policemen were routed by a gang of small boys armed with snowballs.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials free. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A Good Dog is Worth Looking After.

If you own a dog and think anything of him you should be able to treat him intelligently when ill and understand him sufficiently to detect symptoms of illness. The dog doctor book written by H. Clay Glover, D. V. S., specialist in canine diseases to the principal kennel clubs, will furnish this information. It is a cloth bound, handsomely illustrated book, and will be sent postpaid by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City, on receipt of 40 cts. in postage stamps.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S contribution to the Christmas number of *The Century* is considered one of the most powerful stories that has ever come from his hand. It is called "The Brushwood Boy," and the scene is laid in England, India, and the world of dreams.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

For a Cough or Sore Throat the best medicine is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy. M. P. DIETER, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1894.

Remember

That good health, strong nerves, physical vigor, happiness and usefulness depend upon pure, rich, healthy blood. Remember that the blood can be made pure, rich and healthy, by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1; 6 for $5.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, headache. 25c

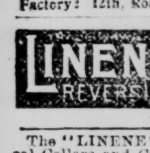
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Many competing FOODS have come and gone and have been missed by few or none but the popularity of this FOOD steadily increases!

Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE! John Carle & Sons, New York.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/6 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.



LINENE REVERSIBLE

Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind.

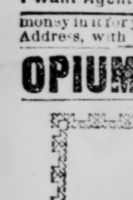
They fit well, wear well and look well. A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,

77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

N Y N U—51



$3 A DAY SURE. Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure; write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Box LB, Detroit, Mich.

I Want Agents to sell and advertise my specialties. Articles used in every family. Big money in it for you. FREE SAMPLES furnished. Address, with stamp, J. J. FLECK, Tiffin, O.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

Drs. Maybe and Mustbe.

You choose the old doctor before the young one. Why? Because you don't want to entrust your life in inexperienced hands. True, the young doctor *may* be experienced. But the old doctor *must* be. You take no chances with Dr. Maybe, when Dr. Mustbe is in reach. Same with medicines as with medicine makers,—the long-tried remedy has your confidence. You prefer experience to experiment—when you are concerned. The new remedy *may* be good—but let somebody else prove it. The old remedy *must* be good—judged on its record of cures. Just one more reason for choosing **Ayer's** Sarsaparilla in preference to any other. It has been the standard household sarsaparilla for half a century. Its record inspires confidence—**50 years of cures.** If others *may be* good, Ayer's Sarsaparilla *must be.* You take no chances when you take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Arctic Sunburn.

To hear of suffering from heat in the Arctic regions sounds incredible to those who have never been there. Lieutenant Gilder relates the experience of his party from this cause while one summer in King Williams's Land, and declares that probably nowhere on earth is the traveler more annoyed by acute sunburn than in the frigid zone. The heat of ordinary exercise compels him to throw back the hood of his fur coat, and by thus exposing the head not only his entire face becomes blistered but—especially if he is fashionable enough to wear his hair thin on the top of his head—his entire scalp is affected about as severely as if a bucket of scalding water had been poured upon him.

At a later period Lieutenant Schwatka's entire party, while upon a sledge journey from Marble Island to Camp Daly, were so severely burned that not only their faces but their entire heads were swollen to nearly twice their size. And a fine-looking party they were. Some had faces so swollen that their eyes were completely closed on awakening from sleep. When one was fortunate enough to be able to see the others he could not refrain from laughing. All dignity was lost. Even the august commander of the party was a laughing-stock, and, though he knew why they laughed at each other, he could not understand why he should excite such mirth. Pretty soon he saw his face in a mirror, and found that when he tried to smile his lips were so thoroughly swollen that the effect was anything but happy. The contortion expressed sentiment, but hardly that of pleasure. He could readily have been taken for a grimacing idiot, or a malicious lunatic, according to the preference of the beholder.—Cassell's Magazine.

First American University.

The University of Virginia did in its early days a great and needful work for the whole United States. For many years there was nowhere on this continent another place where it was the aim, in the words of the founder of this school, "to teach every science in its highest degree." The honor system, which was a natural outcome of the plans of government and instruction proposed by Thomas Jefferson, and which was slowly and painfully developed at the university into its present form by a faculty of rare wisdom in dealing with young men, produced results which are even now incredible to Northern educators.

Nor is the importance of this school simply of the past. She is at this day a center and leader of Southern educational work. If her activities were lessened or crippled, the cause of Southern scholarship would suffer immeasurable damage, and those who care for the higher elements of social and moral life in that great section of the country believe that it would be unwise to let that work cease. If, for no other reason, many friends of the University of Virginia say, its buildings ought to be restored and the institution fostered, because it is the only important material monument to the fame of the great American statesman, Thomas Jefferson.

Jefferson gave to the university some of the best thought of his life and the affection of his declining years, and he was active in its service up to his last hour.—New York Times.

Fresh Water From the Pacific Ocean.

On calm days the crew of the lightship anchored three miles off the mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon, are able at ebb tide to lower a bucket over the side and bring up water fresh enough for drinking purposes. This fresh water spreads out over the surface of the ocean in the shape of a fan, the apex being the mouth of the Columbia. It is only about two feet in depth, and if the bucket is allowed to sink below that depth the water with which it is filled is strong ocean brine. There are not many rivers in the world with strength sufficient to send their waters so far out to sea, the principal exception being the Amazon, which freshens the ocean for twenty miles off its mouth, ships having filled their casks with fresh water from the Amazon when out of sight of land.—New York Tribune.

Expensive Nest.

Among the bills recently presented for redemption at the United States Treasury were ten of $100 denomination, one of $500, one of $1000 and five of $50. They were nibbled around the edges, but enough remained to render them good.

This $2750 constituted a mouse's nest. The bills had been laid away in a trunk and when the owner went to look for them, they were gone. Search was instituted, but no trace of them could be found. Finally a mouse's hole was noticed through the bottom of the trunk, leading under the floor. The boards were taken up and a mouse scampered away, leaving five little pink and white creatures too young to walk lying on the pile of greenbacks.—Washington Star.

A Canine Virtuoso.

One of the chief attractions at the recent fair at Bale was a learned dog—the "Musician of Bale"—that gave daily performances of sacred music on a small organ. It happened one day that two drunken peasants seated near the stage quarrelled and came to blows, whereupon the poodle became so alarmed that it descended hurriedly from the stool and slunk under it. The audience was much surprised, however, to find that the melody was uninterrupted until the manager ran forward and turned off the crank.—New York Sun.

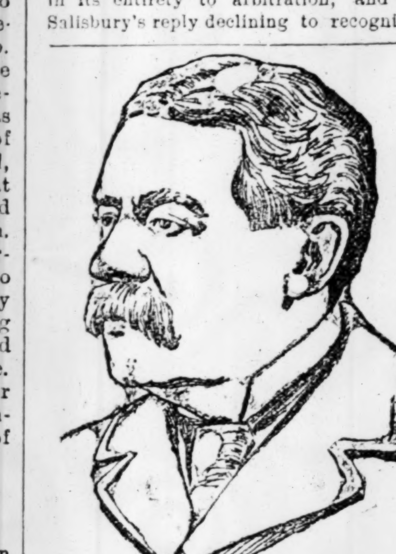
MESSAGE ON VENEZUELA

President Cleveland's Rejoinder to England's Refusal to Arbitrate.

MONROE DOCTRINE UPHELD.

Full Text of the Document—Urges a Commission of Investigation to Determine the True Venezuelan Boundaries and Make a Report—The Reception of the Message in Both Houses of Congress.

A degree of excitement that had not been equaled in Washington for many years was created by the appearance in both Houses of Congress of a special message from President Cleveland, accompanying the correspondence between this country and Great Britain upon the question of the disputed Venezuelan boundary. The correspondence consisted of Secretary Olney's note insisting that Great Britain submit the question in its entirety to arbitration, and Lord Salisbury's reply declining to recognize the



SECRETARY OLNEY.

right of the United States to interfere. The President declares in his message that the Monroe doctrine is clearly applicable to the situation and must be upheld. He recommends that the true boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela be established by a United States Commission, and that Great Britain be prevented, by whatever means are required, from overstepping the line thus laid down.

In the Senate, where the message was promptly read in open session, the precedent of many long years was broken and the hand clapping of the Senators on both sides of the chamber, strictly unsenatorial and in violation of the rules of the body as it undoubtedly was, met a prompt echo in the applause from the occupants of the gallery. When the climax with which the message closes had been intoned by Reading Clerk Cox, a burst of handclapping came from all sides of the chamber, in which Populists, Republicans and Silver Men joined with the Democrats. It was a frank and unpremeditated outburst of Senatorial patriotism. The message and correspondence were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with permission to the committee to sit during any recess.

The message on the Venezuelan boundary matter was then laid before the House and read by the Clerk after a debate on election contests. When the portion declaring that the United States must properly deal with the situation as it exists was reached, there was a vigorous outburst of handclapping on the floor, Republican members leading. This was repeated, in an intensified form by members of every party and faction over the declaration that the United States would resist, as an aggression upon its rights, any appropriation by Great Britain of territory found by the proposed Commission to belong to Venezuela, and again at the close. Speaker Reed announced that the message and documents would be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The text of the President's message is as follows:

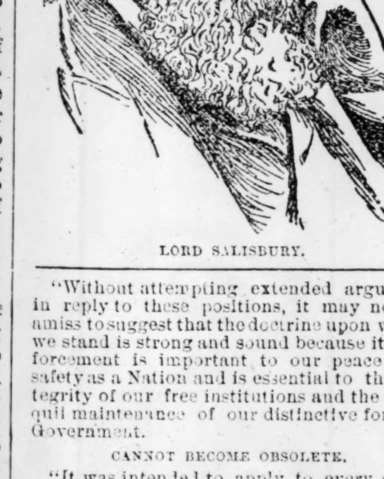
"To the Congress: In my annual message addressed to the Congress on the 3d inst., I called attention to the pending boundary controversy between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela, and recited the substance of a representation made by this Government to Her Britannic Majesty's Government, suggesting reasons why such dispute should be submitted to arbitration for settlement, and inquiring whether it would be submitted.

"The answer of the British Government, which was then awaited, has since been received, and, together with the despatch to which it is a reply, is hereto appended.

"Such reply is embodied in two communications addressed by the British Prime Minister to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at this capital.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

"It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe doctrine, and claims that in the present instance a new and strange extension and development of the doctrine is insisted on by the United States; that the reasons justifying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe are generally inapplicable "'to the state of things in which we live at the present day,'" and especially inapplicable to a controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela.



LORD SALISBURY.

"Without attempting extended argument in reply to these positions, it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a Nation and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of Government.

CANNOT BECOME OBSOLETE.

"It was intended to apply to every stage of our National life, and cannot become obsolete while our Republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the Governments of the Old World, and a subject for our absolute noninterference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and their Government. Assuming, therefore, that we may properly insist upon this doctrine without regard to 'the state of things in which we live,' or any changed conditions here or elsewhere, it is not apparent why its application may not be invoked in the present controversy.

WE HAVE CLEAR RIGHTS.

"Of course, this Government is entirely confident that, under the sanction of this doctrine, we have clear rights and undoubted claims. Nor is this ignored in the British reply. The Prime Minister, while not admitting that the Monroe doctrine is applicable to present conditions, states: 'In declaring that the United States would resist any such enterprise if it was contemplated, President Monroe adopted a policy which received the entire sympathy of the English Government of that date.'

"He further declares: 'Though the language of President Monroe is directed at the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impossible to admit that they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international law.' Again he says: 'They (Her Majesty's Government) fully concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of any European State, would be a highly inexpedient change.'

MUST FACE THE SITUATION.

"Anxious to learn in a satisfactory and conclusive manner whether Great Britain sought under a claim of boundary, to extend her possessions on this continent without right, or whether she merely sought possession of territory fairly included within her lines of ownership, this Government proposed to the Government of Great Britain a resort to arbitration as the proper means of settling the question, to the end that a vexatious boundary dispute between the two contestants might be determined and our exact standing and relation in respect to the controversy might be made clear.

"It will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British Government, upon grounds which, in the circumstances, seem to be far from satisfactory.

"It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal actuated by the most friendly feelings towards both Nations directly concerned, addressed to the sense of justice, and to the magnanimity of one of the great Powers of the world, and touching its relations to one comparatively weak and small, should have produced no better results.

BRITAIN'S REFUSAL TO ARBITRATE.

"The course to be pursued by this Government, in view of the present condition, does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been now finally apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements and deal with it accordingly.

"Great Britain's present proposition has never thus far been regarded as admissable by Venezuela, though any adjustment of the boundary which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will cannot, of course, be objected to by the United States.

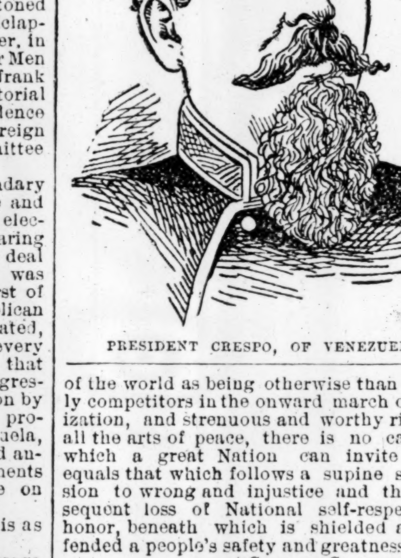
ACTION ADVISED.

"Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true decisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. The inquiry to that end should, of course, be conducted carefully and judicially, and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records and facts in support of the claim of both parties.

"In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggest that the Congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the Executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. When such report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests the appropriation by Great Britain of any laws or the exercise of Governmental jurisdiction over any territory which after investigation we have determinded of right belong to Venezuela.

"In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the full responsibility incurred, and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow.

"I am, nevertheless, firm in my conviction that while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking people



PRESIDENT CRESPO, OF VENEZUELA.

of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization, and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great Nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of National self-respect and honor, beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

"Executive Mansion, December 17, 1895."

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Secretary Olney's Note to Ambassador Bayard Concerning the Affair.

Although the matter submitted to Congress in connection with the foregoing message consist of three diplomatic notes only, they are very voluminous. Mr. Olney's note to Mr. Bayard concerning the threatening aspect of affairs between Great Britain and Venezuela is first in the correspondence. It is dated July 20 last, and deals with the question at great length.

Beginning at the very inception of the dispute which has now assumed so serious an aspect, Mr. Olney carries his argument of the American claim for arbitration based on the Monroe doctrine down to the present time, and give emphasis to his statements by quoting the sentiments of President Monroe in full, and notes that "its pronouncement by the Monroe administration at that particular time was unquestionably due to the inspiration of Great Britain, who at once gave to it an open and unqualified adhesion which has never been withdrawn."

Mr. Olney gives in his note a firm indorsement to the principle enunciated by Monroe and defines Great Britain's position in this frank and unambiguous manner:

"She (Great Britain) says to Venezuela: 'You can get none of the debatable land by force, because you are not strong enough; you can get none by treaty, because I will not agree, and you can take your chance of getting a portion by arbitration, only if you first agree to abandon to me such other portions as I may designate.'"

Continuing, Mr. Olney says it is not perceived how such an attitude can be defended nor how it is reconcilable with that love of justice and fair play so eminently characteristic of the English race, and holds that if such position be adhered to it should be regarded as amounting, in substance, to an invasion and conquest of Venezuelan territory.

In conclusion, Mr. Olney says that in these circumstances the duty of the President appears to him unmistakable and imperative. To ignore Great Britain's assertion of title and her refusal to have that title investigated and not to protest and give warning against the substantial appropriation by Great Britain of the territory for her own use, which would be to ignore an established policy with which the honor and welfare of this country are closely identified. He, therefore, instructed Mr. Bayard to lay the views given before Lord Salisbury, and said: "They (the views) call for a definite decision upon the point whether Great Britain will consent or will decline to submit the Venezuelan boundary question in its entirety to imperial arbitration."

Expressing the President's hope that the conclusion will be on the side of arbitration, Mr. Olney concluded with the pointed statement that if the President "is to be disappointed in that hope, however—a result not to be anticipated in his judgment calculated to greatly embarrass the future relations between this country and Great Britain—it is his wish to be made acquainted with the fact at such an early date as will enable him to lay the whole subject before Congress in his next annual message."

Salisbury's Reply.

Lord Salisbury's two notes in reply are addressed to Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, under date of November 26 last. The British Premier states that so far as he is aware the Monroe doctrine has never been before advanced on behalf of the United States in any written communication addressed to the Government of either Nation. He gives what he believes is the British interpretation of the doctrine, and maintains that the dangers which were apprehended by President Monroe have no relation to the state of things in which we live at the present day and adds, that "it is intelligible that Mr. Olney should invoke in defence of the views on which he is now insisting an authority (Monroe) which enjoys so high a popularity with his own fellow countrymen." The dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, avers Lord Salisbury, is a controversy with which the United States have no apparent practical concern. Continuing, he says it is difficult, indeed, to see how the question in controversy can materially affect any State or community outside those primarily interested; that the disputed frontier of Venezuela has nothing to do with any of the questions dealt with by President Monroe; that it is not a question of the colonization of any European Power of any portion of America, nor of the imposition upon the communities of South America of any system of Government devised in Europe. "It is," he says, "simply the determination of the frontier of a British possession which belonged to the throne of England long before the Republic of Venezuela came into existence."

BACKING THE PRESIDENT

The House Unanimously Votes for the Venezuelan Commission.

TONE OF THE FOREIGN PRESS.

Venezuela Went Wild Over the News—Washington's Statue Decorated—Monroe's Picture Everywhere Shown—Messages of Congratulation Pouring in Upon the President and Mr. Olney.

The developments at Washington and throughout the Union served to emphasize rather than to diminish the approval with which Congress and the country received the President's Venezuelan message.

The House of Representatives gave unmistakable evidence of its hearty indorsement of the President's attitude by unanimously passing a bill appropriating $100,000 to defray the expenses of the proposed boundary commission.

A constant stream of public men called at the White House and the State Department to offer their congratulations in person, and a flood of letters and telegrams poured in upon both the President and Secretary Olney from Governors of States and prominent men, without regard to party.

It was made evident that Congress was not only willing to carry out the President's recommendations in regard to the boundary commission, but was ready to prepare for any emergency that might arise in order to secure a strict enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. Not only was there war talk among Senators and Representatives in quiet conversation, but bills were introduced in both Houses looking to preparations for war.

David B. Hill, of New York, presented a bill in the Senate providing for the repeal of the law prohibiting ex-Confederate soldiers from serving in the military forces of the United States, and Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, introduced a measure appropriating $100,000,000 for the purchase of coast defence guns, field guns and small arms.

In the House Mr. Grout, of Vermont, introduced a bill appropriating $100,000,000 for supplying the sea coasts and the northern frontier of the United States with fortifications and arming them with modern guns, the money to be supplied by an issue of popular loan bonds.

There was serious talk among Senators of so amending the Hitt bill as to incorporate in it an enactment of the Monroe doctrine as part of the laws of the country and an increase of appropriation to $250,000.

A poll of the Senators in Washington showed that they stand as one man in support of President Cleveland's interpretation of the Monroe doctrine and its application to the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela.

The Virginia House of Delegates was the first State political body to act in connection with the trouble which is threatened between the United States and England, and amid patriotic cheers the House passed a resolution with a big majority, indorsing President Cleveland's message in regard to Venezuela.

Enthusiasm in Venezuela.

The news of the Cleveland message uncompromisingly upholding the Monroe doctrine created the wildest joy and enthusiasm in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. It has produced new confidence in the future of the country and acts like magic on business activity and enterprise. The Venezuelan Foreign Office declares that it will sustain the dignity and sovereignty of the republic by force, if necessary. One hundred and fifty thousand soldiers can be put into the field.

Caracas is crazy with patriotic enthusiasm. The populace show that they are deeply moved to gratitude towards their sister republic. Pictures of President Monroe are displayed everywhere, and the statue of Washington has been decorated with American flags and floral wreaths.

A grand mass meeting was held in the public plaza at which ringing speeches were made. The American Minister was afterwards serenaded by the military band. A grand ball in celebration of the event which now so absorbs the thoughts of Venezuelans will be held on January 1 at the Union Club.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs called formally at the American Legation and expressed to Minister Haselton the thanks of President Crespo. The revolution is over. Rojas Paul has been expelled from Curazao.

Public Sentiment in Europe.

President Cleveland's message on Venezuela is received in England with amazement and causes intense irritation. Every journal devotes a leading article to it. The general tone is that England should not recede. Editorial comments of the New York World and the New York Evening Post, disapproving of Cleveland's action on the situation, are reprinted with approval. What arouses more indignation in Great Britain than anything else is President Cleveland's recommendation for the appointment of a commission to decide where the boundary line ought to be. Every journal refers to it as an attempt to dictate a method of settlement which no self-respecting Nation could accept in a dispute with another independent State. The President's language is also condemned by the press as undiplomatic and aggressive. "An invasion by the American commission may be deemed a hostile act," says the London Daily News. The Standard thinks that Mr. Cleveland's act is little short of a grave crime.

A number of Conservative politicians who were interviewed maintained that diplomats, acting under the instruction of Lord Salisbury, sounded the European Powers last fall, and prior to the dispatch of Great Britain's reply to Secretary Olney's note, with the result that the diplomats answered that all of the Powers having interests in America agreed with Lord Salisbury that the Monroe doctrine, as stated by Mr. Olney, did not possess any international authority.

The sentiments of the French and German papers are as a rule hostile to the position taken by President Cleveland.

Idaho's Population.

Idaho's population has increased from 80,000 to 125,000 in the five years since the State was admitted, and the assessed valuation of property has increased from $25,750,000 to $29,332,210. These figures are just given out by the Governor. There was a boom in 1893, when the assessed valuation ran up to more than $33,000,000.

Killed With a Snowball.

A "frozen" snowball hit a twelve-year-old boy, of Carthage, Mo., in the abdomen, the other day, and killed him.

Prominent People.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha plays the fiddle with fervor and skill.

Governor Lloyd Lowndes, of Maryland, is the fourth member of his family to be a Governor.

Congressman William A. Smith, of Michigan, began his career as a newsboy and street popcorn seller.

Congressman Sulloway, of New Hampshire, is one of the tallest men in Congress. He is six feet six inches tall.

King Humbert, of Italy, has absolutely no sense of humor, it is said, and regards a joke of any kind as a gross breach of etiquette.

E. C. Stedman, the New York banker, who has just refused a professor's chair at Yale, was dismissed from that university when a student.

A successor to the erstwhile sockless Jerry Simpson, is Judge Martin, of Atchison, Kan., who never wore a necktie in his life but once. The exception was when he was married.

Portland, Me., claims to have two of the oldest ex-Mayors in the country. W. W. Thomas is ninety-one years and seven months old and Neal Dow is just four months younger.

The younger Dumas often declared that his school days were the unhappiest of life. He hated the routine of the classroom, and was subjected to continued insult on account of his parentage.

President Diaz, of Mexico, is a man of tremendous energy. At sixty-five he possesses the bodily and mental activity of a man twenty years younger.

Lord Lytton, the novelist, has given instructions that before his burial a long needle should be run through his heart. He dreads being buried alive.

Lord Rosebery has aged so rapidly of late that the portrait of him begun over a year ago by George Frederick Watts, and interrupted by his lordship's health, had to be entirely repainted after his resignation from office.

Lord Beaconsfield's brother, Mr. Ralph Disraeli, is still living. He bears no resemblance to his distinguished brother, and has always lived a quiet, retiring life, having been for many years clerk of the the British House of Lords.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

51

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.55 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			—
Condensed milk, gals			—
Cream, gals			—
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Extras	$ —	@$	28
Firsts	25	@	27
Thirds to seconds	19	@	24
State—Fancy	—	@	22
Thirds to firsts	13	@	20
Western Im. Creamery	15	@	22
Western Dairy	12	@	19
Factory, firsts	14	@	19
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	9¾	@	10
Full cream, good to prime	9	@	9½
State Factory—Part skims, large	3¼	@	5½
Part skims, small	5	@	6
Full skims	2	@	3
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	24	@	28
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	28
Western—Prime to choice	23½	@	24
Duck eggs	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice	1 50	@	1 52
Medium, 1895, choice	1 30	@	1 35
Pea, 1895, choice	—	@	1 30
Red kidney, 1895, choice	1 25	@	1 27½
White kidney, 1895, choice	—	@	1 70
Black turtle soup, 1895	1 60	@	1 65
Lima, Cal., 1895, ℔ 60 lbs	—	@	1 95
Green peas, bbls	82½	@	85
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Pears, Boston, ℔ box	—	@	—
Near-by, ℔ bbl	—	@	—
Grapes, Concord, ℔ basket	6	@	11
Catawba, ℔ basket	6	@	11
Apples, King, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Greening	1 75	@	2 50
Baldwin	2 00	@	2 75
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ℔ bbl	7 00	@	11 00
HOPS.			
State—1895, choice, ℔ lb	—	@	10
1895, common to fair	6	@	7½
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	9
Good to prime	7	@	8
Old odds	2	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ℔ 100 lb	95	@	1 00
Clover mixed	70	@	75
Straw—Long rye	75	@	80
Oat	50	@	55
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ℔ lb	—	@	8½
Chickens, ℔ lb	6	@	6½
Roosters, old, ℔ lb	4½	@	5
Turkeys, ℔ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ℔ pair	65	@	85
Geese, ℔ pair	1 12	@	1 37
Pigeons, ℔ pair	15	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ℔ lb	6	@	14
Chickens, Phila. broilers	10	@	15
Western, dry picked	7½	@	8½
Fowls, ℔ lb	7	@	8
Ducks, ℔ lb	8	@	14
Geese, ℔ lb	8	@	13
Squabs, ℔ doz	1 50	@	2 25
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, State, ℔ bbl	75	@	90
L. I., ℔ bbl	—	@	1 00
Sweet, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	4 25
Cabbage, ℔ 100	2 00	@	3 75
Onions, white, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Yellow, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Squash, Hubbard, ℔ bbl	50	@	75
Marrow, ℔ crate	—	@	—
Celery, ℔ doz. stalks	10	@	85
Carrots	50	@	75
Turnips, Russia	65	@	85
Cauliflower, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	5 00
Lettuce	5 00	@	6 00
Tomatoes, ℔ crate	1 00	@	2 50
Egg plant, ℔ box	75	@	1 25
Green peas, Fla., ℔ crate	1 00	@	3 00
String beans, ℔ crate	1 00	@	6 00
Watercress, ℔ 100 bunches	75	@	1 50
Kale, ℔ bbl	75	@	1 00
Spinach, ℔ bbl	2 25	@	2 75
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Spring Patents	3 50	@	3 55
Winter Patents	—	@	3 60
Wheat—No. 2 Red	69⅜	@	70⅛
May	—	@	66⅞
Corn—No. 2	—	@	34⅜
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	24½
Track, White	25	@	29
Rye	43	@	45
Barley	33	@	47
Seeds—Timothy, ℔ 100	—	@	—
Clover	—	@	—
Lard—City steam	5.10c	@	5.15c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6	@	8
Milch cows, com. to good	20 00	@	50 00
Calves, city dressed	7	@	11
Country dressed	6½	@	10
Sheep, ℔ 100 lbs	1 50	@	3 00
Lambs, ℔ 100 lbs	4 50	@	4 60
Hogs—Live, ℔ 100 lbs	3 80	@	4 25
Dressed	4	@	6

LORD'S PRAYER IN SCHOOLS.

An Opinion by the Attorney-General of Minnesota.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Minnesota has received an inquiry whether or not the law forbade opening public schools with the Lord's prayer, and asking the advice of the Superintendent, when one person in the district objected to the service.

In an opinion rendered by Attorney-General Childs he holds that the service is in violation of section sixteen of the State Constitution, which provides that no person shall be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship. As the Constitution requires the people of the State to support its schools, religious service at the opening of school is unconstitutional, and cannot be maintained where there is an objection.

Isaac Bassett is Dead.

Captain Isaac Bassett, the veteran doorkeeper of the United States Senate, died in Washington of cancer of the stomach. He was the oldest officer in the public service. He was born in 1809, and spent most of the time since then in the employ of the Senate, having entered the service of that body as a page on January 6, 1831, upon the recommendation of Daniel Webster. He rarely missed a session. The desks and chairs were religiously guarded by him. He knew the history of each, and could tell who had occupied each particular chair and desk for the past half century. He would not, however, impart this information to any one.

Newsy Gleanings.

Ice yachting is in full swing.

A groom of eighty-four led a bride of sixty-two to the altar in West Paris, Me., the other day.

On the Yuma (Arizona) prison farm as an experiment five acres of canaigre is to be planted.

Wolves are numerous in Western Kansas.

The State Board of Railway Appraisers has fixed the valuation of the Ohio railways at $105,821,200.

There is a great scarcity of oranges this season, owing to the failure of the orange crop in Florida.

Chicago University has about 1100 undergraduates, and Columbia College, in New York City, more than 2000.

Mrs. Orr, an inmate of the Kingston (Canada) House of Industry, has just been baptized, at the age of 110.

Private companies in Japan have submitted to the Government plans for over 2000 miles of new railroads.

Four thousand pounds of rabbits were taken in a big round-up hunt near Concordia, Mo., a few days ago.

Telephone charges in France are to be reduced to five cents for a three-minute conversation within a radius of fifteen miles.

The first of the 100 eight-inch guns made for the Government by the Bethlehem (Penn.) Iron Company was successfully tested.

A girl baby born the other day in Kokomo, Ind., is the fourteenth daughter of a fourteenth daughter—a record which is thought to be unprecedented.

Mayor Pingree was put off the street cars in Detroit because he declined to pay five cents fare, and the conductor would not sell him six tickets for a quarter. He did it to bring a test suit.

It has been discovered that the recent earthquake ruined nearly all the underground cisterns in Cincinnati, Ohio, by cracking the cement.

A new statue of General Grant is to be erected in the square fronting the Union League Club in Brooklyn, and is to be unveiled on the next anniversary of his birth, April 27, 1896.

California fruit exchanges estimate the orange crop of the coming season at 2,700,000 boxes or 9000 carloads. It is now thought the crop will be the largest ever produced in Southern California.

William L. Sachtleben, who went across Asia on a wheel, has been obliged by the troubles in Armenia to abandon the project of bringing back the body of the murdered bicycler, Lenz. He reports that his own life has been in great danger from the Kurds.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Wonderful Power of Frost.

Speaking of the wonderful powers of nature, a well-known architect says that the frost is one of the most powerful forces in the whole category. Electricity has great and peculiar power, gravity is in immense evidence, the wind and the sun and the rain and the clouds have their respective forces to marshal or command, but he had found that the frost, when once it got below a building, was more powerful than could be well estimated. A whole building, in one case, a large and substantial brick structure, was raised several inches by the powerful expanding force of the confined frost. Foundation walls supposed to be strong enough to last a century, and certainly as strong as all ordinary demands would call for, have been known to be thrown far out of plumb because they were too near the frost of the ground, which, in its invisible and silent might, would push the massive masonry out of place in order to give Jack Frost a little more elbow room.—Minneapolis Journal.

Hercules and the Hawk.

Some passengers over one of the Berlin Canal bridges the other day noticed the sudden appearance of two black points in the sky at a considerable distance away, which developed into two ducks. Behind them, according to the Cincinnati Enquirer, at a lower level, flew another bird, which suddenly rose into the air above the ducks, and then shot down on them like an arrow. One of the ducks flew sideways toward the Thiergarten; the other, closely pursued by its enemy, flew slanting into the canal, and, reaching the water exactly behind the bridge, dived, while the hawk, in his blind haste, struck against the head of a statue of Hercules and fell, once more flapping its great wings, dead on the pavement of the bridge. The bird was a splendid specimen, the wings having an expansion of more than three feet.

SYRUP of FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

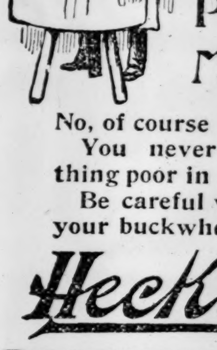
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.



You Never Buy Poor Meat.

No, of course not.

You never want anything poor in the food line.

Be careful when buying your buckwheat.

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Is by far the best and most wholesome.

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RUPTURE Cured POSITIVELY HOLDS RUPTURE Worn night and day. Has an Adjustable Pad which can be made larger or smaller to suit changing condition of RUPTURE.

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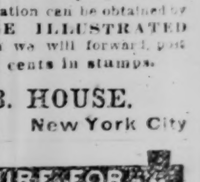
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RIPANS TABULES

A reporter called, on Wednesday evening, May 8, 1895, at the residence of Mr. William McMahon, No. 1688 Pearl street, Brooklyn village (Cleveland), O., to learn, if possible, the cause of the noticeable improvement in his physical condition over that of a year ago, when he was a sufferer from indigestion and various organic disorders. "You see," began Mr. McMahon, "to start with, my work—that of setting type at the case—allows me little chance for bodily exercise, and is altogether too confining for anybody who is in the least subject to indigestion or dyspepsia. Perhaps not more so than many another mechanic or artisan who is constantly indoors and under severe mental strain, while the physical development is sadly in need of something to keep it in trim. Well, that has been my complaint for years, and some months ago I became very bilious, and constipation made life miserable for me at times. Then it took a seat in my LIVER, which became noticeably inactive, and I became alarmed about it. The first thing I turned my attention to was to secure a 'liver regulator,' which, however, failed to regulate; next I sought relief in 'liver pills,' which so pained and griped me that the cure was, I thought, worse than the disease. The next thing I did was to throw away the whole 'shooting match,' and resolve to take no more proprietory medicines. However, on hearing my tale of woe, one day, at the office, a fellow-workman offered me a small Tabule—Ripans, he called it—which, he said, he would guarantee to act on the liver. I took it under protest, expecting to be doubled up in about fifteen minutes with the 'gripes.' But I was agreeably surprised in its action. It was very gentle, and I resolved to try a box. Since then I have gradually noted an entire change in the working of my system, and think that Ripans Tabules are the best remedy for liver and stomach troubles this side of anywhere. They are really a substitute for physical exercise. Have one before you go?" And Mr. McMahon produced his box of "stand-bys" from his inside pocket as the reporter took his leave.

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

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